The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR. "THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH." ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 10, NO. 14. PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859. OLD SERIES, VOLUME 26, NO. 24.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICOLA.

From the Maine Farmer.

Culture of Spring Wheat.

To the many enquiries received relative to the cultivation of spring wheat, I propose to answer through the Farmer.

1st, *Soil.* I have had the best success with winter and spring wheat on clay loam, particularly if plowed soon after a crop of clover hay was taken off, and a light top dressing of compost manure applied and worked in with the cultivator just before sowing. If it had been under the plow and hoe with long manure the previous year, we plow as early as the soil is sufficiently dry to crumble and fall light from the mouldboard. If too early to sow, let it lie in furrow until that time arrives, then work it with double and single horse cultivator. If much rain has fallen since plowing, the horse hoe will pulverize and leave the soil lighter than any other implement we have ever used. But on no account let this soil in particular be wrought when wet, as all depends on dry work for present crop of grain and future crops of grass, if stocked down to grass with grain. This rule of dry handling applies to most soils with less force than the clay.

Most of our rocky land, whether dry or moist, produces wheat well, if properly manured and wrought. In years past, some of our best crops have grown on belts of black wet soil, between high dry, and flat cold springy land.

2d, *Manure.* Land upon which long manure has been plowed in, (I say plowed in, because I think it the only economical way to use it if applied to the soil fresh,) for the use of other crops the year previous, needs none other for wheat. If tilled without manuring, top dress with compost or some old decomposed manure, before sowing. If fresh, plow and cover with full depth of furrow. By no means let new manure come near the surface for wheat.

We have grown good wheat on old mowing, plowed the 8th mo., (Aug.,) which was rolled and harrowed immediately after plowing. Let it lie till spring—compost spread just before sowing on a part of the field; guano, 250 lbs. to the acre on the other part, all worked in with horse hoe. No material difference in the crop—both good.

My friend Israel Bray of Kingfield, Somerset Co., (who raised 500 bushels of good wheat in 1855,) has a novel method of using manure and growing wheat; at any rate, it is new to me. He keeps a large stock of cattle and sheep, spreads the strong manure on the oldest mowing fields, plows it under and sows wheat the first year; turns in the stubble after harvest, and the next spring sows with wheat and grass seed. He gets good crops of wheat and hay in plenty. He plants but little, and keeps up the two important crops of wheat and hay, better by this than any other mode or system of husbandry known to him.

From the little experience I have had in the use of guano, I am of the opinion that 150 to 300 lbs. to the acre, varying according to the fertility of the soil, and when no other manure is used, is quite sufficient for my land.

Some of my correspondents write me that they have old fields that were planted last year, and manured with 20 to 30 cords per acre of strong animal manure, and ask me if more is wanted for a crop of wheat on same land this season. I answer—No. Your land is probably too rich with this kind of dressing already, for wheat. Lime, ashes, or bone dust, would be useful to strengthen the straw and perfect the berry on land thus highly manured from the stables.

A compost made after Prof. Mapes' direction, with salt, lime, and swamp muck, is safer than stable dung alone, for wheat—at any rate, it has proved so on my farm.

Where 1 1-2 to 2 tons of clover hay had been taken from an acre, plowed soon after, spring wheat sown 20th 5th mo., (May,) with 2 bushels plaster to the acre, or on high loam, 50 bushels leached ashes has given a good crop.

Time of sowing and quantity of seed. Since the weevil has troubled our wheat, we have been forced to late sowing, although we hear of early sown escaping this little mischievous enemy, and the result of my inquiry and experience is, that the 20th of 5th mo., in our latitude, is as early as wheat may be sown with safety. I have had the crop entirely destroyed, sown in 4th mo., and injured one-half, at least, the 10th of 5th mo. Early sowing is best, in localities where weevils do not trouble. Last year we sowed Java wheat from the 20th of 5th mo. to 1st of 6th mo. The last was best, whereas two of my neighbors, who had seed of me, and sowed about the 10th of 5th mo., lost more than half their crop by these little depredators.

The wire worm has injured my wheat so badly that I have not arrived at any satisfactory conclusion how much seed of Java wheat is best. The berry being large, I conclude about two bushels to the acre would be necessary to make as many plants as 1 1-2 usually sown of the wheat we had been growing. Several farmers to whom we sold one bushel each, last spring, spread it over three-fourths of an acre, and raised from 15 to 20 bushels, although considerably injured by a heavy storm that leveled it with the ground when green. They are of opinion that 1 1-2 bushels to the acre is sufficient on land under good cultivation and free from worms. My worthy friend, Wm. D. Dana of Washington County, whilst attending to his official duty as member of the Board of Agriculture, last winter, informed me that 3 bushels of Java wheat per acre were none too much; and that on their soil and climate, from some cause, more seed of all kinds of grain is necessary than in the valley of the Kennebec.

3d, *Harvesting.* When the straw begins to turn white, just below the head, and the berry is not quite hard, is the right time, and earlier rather than later. If left until quite ripe, there is more lost by shattering out in harvesting, less flour, and poorer quality, and straw of little comparative value for fodder.

The Java is the largest and tallest straw of any spring wheat I have seen, and shatters from the ear in handling the easiest, therefore it must not be mown and raked like hay, as is the custom of many farmers. We cut with cradle and sickle, bind in single bands immediately, if there is no wet on the straw when cut, set in shooks of size to cover with hay-caps, and let it remain in the field through storm and sunshine until the grain is hard.

I have extended this paper to meet the several points queried after by my numerous correspondents, and although nothing original is claimed for any part of it, perhaps some young New England farmer may find something new to him, which, if practiced upon and proved useful in a small degree to increase his crop of wheat, I shall be fully remunerated, for it is a matter of deep and abiding interest to me to see the farmers of New England put forth their whole strength to raise our own breadstuff, as in years not long gone by, when the farmers' granaries and the merchants' warehouses in the Kennebec Valley groaned with the thousands of bushels of excellent wheat, affording a surplus for export. MOSES TABER.

Vassalboro,' 4th mo., 1856.

DOES CREAM WEIGH LESS THAN MILK? It is generally believed that the reason why cream rises to the surface, is because it is lighter than the milk. Jason White of Conway, a practical farmer, who has had the handling of cream, milk and butter for the last fifteen years, has recently tried the following experiment: he took a pail holding just thirteen wine quarts, and filled it with cream free from milk. The cream and pail together weighed thirty-six pounds. He then filled the pail with new milk, and again with skimmed milk, and each weighed the same as the cream. On churning the thirteen quarts of cream he had thirteen pounds of butter. He argues that the weight of milk proves nothing as to its richness; that the cause of cream rising is its exposure to the atmosphere, and that to have cream rise well, the depth of milk in the pans should not exceed two inches. Very little cream will rise in a deep, narrow-mouthed vessel, while more is obtained from a large, spreading surface. Hence the true philosophy of shallow, flaring milk pans. A practice, originating in Connecticut, for obtaining the largest quantity of cream from milk, is meeting the approbation of many sensible dairy women in this vicinity. New milk is strained into common pans, and after standing twelve hours is carefully placed over a kettle of warm water, and brought as nearly as possible to the temperature of very new milk. It is then set away for 12 hours more, when it is ready to skim. Nearly double the cream can be obtained from this process, than can be obtained from any other with which we are acquainted.

[Rural New Yorker.

VINEGAR IN STEWS. On the continent of Europe, vinegar is largely employed in the process of stewing. It acts by softening the fibers, and so rendering the meat more tender and digestible. The value of vinegar in economical cooking, may be tested by the use of this recipe:

Take some meat from the coarsest joints of a beef, such as the leg, shin, or sticking piece, cut it in slices of two or three ounces each, dip each in good vinegar, and then pack the whole in the stew-pan with onions, turnips or other vegetables cut small, without water; cover it closely and let it stand by the side of the fire for six or eight hours, it will then be found to be thoroughly done, and to have yielded an abundance of gravy, being at the same time remarkably tender.

The only precaution necessary is that the heat should never be suffered to approach the boiling point, or the meat, vegetables, and flavoring materials may be placed in an earthen ware jar, which can be closely tied down, and then placed in a large sauce-pan of water, or very slow oven.

This mode of cooking is applicable to any kind of meat, and will be found exceedingly economical, giving little trouble, and furnishing a very nutritious, digestible and delicious food. The acid of the vinegar is entirely dissipated during the process.

[New Cook Book.

CURE FOR WARTS. Thomas Wood, of Penningtonville, says: My hands being literally covered with warts, I tried some dozen recommended cures, with no good effect, until I procured some muriatic acid. A few applications, with a knitting needle, to the top of the warts, entirely removed the whole of them in a few days, without causing any soreness or pain.

CHLOROFORM. A writer in the Boston Medical Journal says he has given to horses sufficient chloroform to control all motion, and in one case operated for cataract on both eyes, without the slightest twitching of a muscle, both eyes being fixed and immovable. Another horse was kept under the influence of chloroform nearly two hours.

Strawberry Growing.

H. C. Collins, of Clinton County, Mich., gives his experience in strawberry growing thus:—

"In May, 1846, I commenced trying to raise strawberries. I then planted 6 rows of Boston Pine, 20 feet long, rows 18 inches apart, and plants 6 inches apart in the row, and two plants each, of Burr's New Pine, Crimson Cone, and Longworth's. I put the last three kinds 4 feet apart, so as to get new plants, and had all I wanted that year—from 68 to 194 to each plant. The Boston Pine bore about a quart a day through the season, and we thought very much of them; some berries were three inches in circumference, but as soon as they were through bearing, I cut up every other plant, for they covered the ground; there were no weeds or runners, for we cut them off.

In August of the same year, I planted 6 rows, each of Crimson Cone, Longworth's and Burr's, 18 inches apart each way; I took them up with a trowel, so as not to disturb the roots, with a piece of dirt six inches square; and since I have transplanted in the same way. In 1857, we took good care of the plants, and had from 4 to 6 quarts a day, sometimes more, but found that all the plants were too thick; so, after they were through bearing, I cut out every other plant through the whole, and cut off all the runners except a few to use and give away.

In May, I got three plants each of Mr. Avoy's Superior and Hovey's and, in August, planted of each kind 10 rows, 2 feet apart; each way, rows 20 feet long; and 15 rows each of Longworth's and Burr's New Pine, same distance apart. It took some time to cut runners and pull weeds, but the berries were very good, and from three to five inches in circumference—the largest.

In 1858, before the ground thawed in the Spring, I got two wagon-loads of oak sawdust, and covered the ground around 10 rows, each of Longworth's and Burr's New Pine, 2 inches thick, and within 3 inches of the middle of the plants. Through the Summer they did better than any others, for no weeds grew, and the runners did not root through the sawdust, and were cut only once a month or so; the ground was not hoed, and was in better order for the plants than where it was weeded every two weeks, and as it kept moist, they bore rather better, too, and in picking after a rain they were clean. From all the plants we had all we could use and give away, beside all the birds wanted, and they had what they could eat, as we never shoot one nor frighten it away.

After picking 50 quarts a day, they looked as plentiful as ever, and we have neighbors here, too, so we could use a great many; but, besides all we and the birds used, a great many were spoiled. The berries were much larger than ever before. Single plants of Boston Pine of the first planting had 12 stems of berries, and though they are 36x18 inches, they bore more than any others of the same age. The soil is gravel, with a great deal of sand and a little clay mixed in; very easy to work, and is dry in a few minutes after a rain, though in a drouth it feels more moist than clay or sandy ground, and the vines never dry up on it. The garden is on level and, on the top of a small hill. It has no manure of any kind where the strawberries are, and I am sure that they do better than the plants of neighbors who have put them on very rich places.

In starting with any kind, I want only two or three plants, as from those I can raise any number of plants I want, and then they will be in the garden ready to transplant; and when it is done with the dirt on the roots, and all taken up with a trowel, at least six inches square, they will do well at any time, and one need not wait for a rain, as they don't wilt in a hot day. I never let two kinds mix in the rows; and if Longworth's or some other kind, with perfect flowers, is within 30 feet, that is near enough to make Burr's New Pine, and Hovey's bear full crops.

We like Burr's New Pine best to eat, but they must be left on the vines longer after they are red than any other sorts. Next to Burr's, we put others in the following order for flavor: Longworth's, Boston Pine, McAvoy's, Crimson Cone, and Hovey's. The Crimson Cone are earlier than any other, and those with the sawdust were the richest in flavor of all."

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES. We would remind our readers again of the soda wash for fruit trees, which we have so often recommended. This is the time of year for its application. Heat sal soda to redness, so as to drive out the water of crystallization and carbonic acid; then dissolve the caustic soda in water at the rate of one pound to the gallon, and apply it when cold to the trunks and larger branches of fruit trees. It will destroy cocoons and ova of insects, mosses of all kinds, decompose dead bark, and present a fine glossy surface, not likely to be attacked by insects. Unlike potash, it does not destroy any living portion of a plant, while it decomposes the dead portions readily. [Working Farmer.

LICE ON CALVES. I have discovered a method of ridding calves of lice. Give them flax seed. I am wintering eight calves; they became very lousy, and I fed them half a pint at a time for two days, and the oil from it drove the lice all off.

[Genesee Farmer.

That magnificent henery in France, from which the owner realized $100,000 per year from the sale of eggs, turns out to be a big humbug. The Parisians make other disposition of their dead horses.

From the New England Farmer.

Pear Trees.

Why is it that the pear tree does not flourish in every locality?

This question is often asked. It has been attributed by some to their situation or proximity to the ocean; and among others, by Downing. This theory he could not sustain, and hence, a few years after, he rescinded it, and remarked, that "a larger observation of the effects of the composition of soils, convinced us, that much of what we attributed to climate, was simply to a want of inorganic, or mineral manures in the soil." We apprehend that the want of proper soil in the first place, and the method of applying so much animal manure, not composted, in the second, to be frequently the difficulty in cultivating the pear tree. Regarding the proper dressing of land for fruit trees, our design is to follow nature in her modes of enriching the soil, or in other words, to use vegetable and mineral manure more generally in the application of leaves in compost with wood ashes, and peat and shell lime.

Another objection we should have, to the use of unfermented animal manure, is, that it stimulates, and as a consequence of this over-supply or forcing, induces a sort of plethora, or tenderness in the tree, from a too rapid and forced growth; hence we prefer to see a moderate and regular growth. We believe that good pasture land is better fitted for fruit trees, than that which has been long under the plow, because it is not exhausted of that decomposed vegetable and mineral matter, which is fitted to be the food of trees; the wood also ripening better. We have long observed that young trees, particularly the cherry, if making a great growth in the summer, was extremely apt to die out in the following winter, owing, undoubtedly, to its succulent growth, and want of ripeness in the new wood.

ICE CREAM. A rule, which a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker has always found excellent, is this:—Take one quart of sweet milk and cream, 2 eggs, 1 teacupful of white sugar, 1 teaspoonful of flour stirred into 1-4 teacupful of sweet milk, flavor to your liking. Put your milk in the freezer, or if you have no freezer a 3 quart pail is as good, and set it into a kettle of boiling water, stirring the milk frequently, so that it will not burn. Beat the eggs, and when the milk boils stir them into the milk—take it out of the water, put in to the milk, the sugar, flour and flavoring. Put the ice into a bag and pound it into lumps the size of a hickory nut, put a layer of ice into a small tub, or whatever you wish to freeze it in, and a thin layer of salt, put your freezer or pail into the tub and then put a layer of ice and a layer of salt alternately around it. Stir the cream which will freeze, from the sides with a spoon; stir it frequently until it is frozen. If you make it as directed, you will not fail of having excellent ice cream.

HOW THE BEAN CLIMBS THE POLE. Prof. Brewer of Washington College, Penn., communicates to the American Journal of Science and Arts the result of some experiments made by him on climbing vines—the hop, the Lima bean, and the morning glory. He finds they will climb around a transparent glass pipe just as well as anything else, and that they are most ardent in their embraces when the pole is warmer than the surrounding air. During the day the vine is attracted towards the light; but at night, and especially on cool nights, it turns to the pole. He learned also that the color of the pole makes no difference; the caressing instinct of the vine has no prejudice against any shade. The element of constancy is very largely developed, the vine, after it has reached the pole, showing a much stronger tendency to wind around it than it did before to reach it.

MANUFACTURES IN VASSALBORO'. The Maine Farmer gives some account of the North Vassalboro' Manufacturing Company, from which we learn, that notwithstanding the financial troubles of the country, and the consequent stoppage, within the last two years, of many manufacturing establishments, this company has continued in operation every day since its first starting. The company employ about 180 hands regularly, and work about 350,000 lbs. of wool each year, making about as many yards of cloth. They consume about 12,000 cords of wood each year. The rooms are lighted in the evenings with gas, which is made on the premises. The cloths of this manufacture took the highest premium at the World's Fair, held in London in 1851. T. S. Lang, an honorable and enterprising citizen of Maine, is the agent of the company.

If lamp oil is spilled on a dress that will not be injured by wetting, lay it immediately in a tub of cold water. A portion of the oil will be shortly seen to rise on the surface; then pour off the water, replace it with fresh, and still more oil will be seen floating on the top. Again pour off the water, and fill the tub anew, repeating the process till no more oil can be discovered on the surface. Then take out the dress, wring it well, dry and iron it.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM BOOKS. Lay upon the spot a little magnesia or powdered chalk, and under it the same; set on it a warm flatiron, and as soon as the grease is melted it will be all absorbed and leave the paper clean.

It has been estimated by Dr. Lee, of Ga., that the annual income of the soil of not less than one hundred millions of acres of land in the United States is diminishing at the rate of ten cents an acre.

MISCELLANY.

SCANDAL.

"Now, let it work, Mischief thou art afoot,
Take what course thou wilt."

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighboring village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of Athens, were much given "either to tell or to hear a new thing," lived Squire P. a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of Village Record, and have been re-told through various editions from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden lady of about fifty—she went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death and marriage with their dates—doctored all the babies and knew every *yarb* in the neighborhood—showed all the young women how to make soap, and when they had bad luck, made every child in the house, sit cross legged until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of a village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house grinding out a grist of slander to each, as the occasion required, but always concluded with "the way of transgressor is hard;" poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case was) I pity her from the bottom of my heart," or some other sooting reflection. Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place "the state of their minds; how they employed their minds," &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends; but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own reputation or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering herself agreeable.

One warm summer afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, Aunt Lizzy was passing by ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her suddenly to, as the sailors say, by "what's your hurry, Aunt Lizzy? walk in." The old lady who never wanted a second invitation went into the office and the following dialogue soon commenced.

"Well Squire P. I have been thinking this forenoon what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversation, as our Minister says."

"Why, as to that, Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on that subject—'When ye fast, be not as the *hypocrites* of a sad countenance; but annoint thy head and wash thy face, (Aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that thou appear NOT unto men to fast.

"Now there Squire—thats just what I told you—see how you have the *scriptures* at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in our church if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word."

"As to that, Aunt Lizzy, I dont see that you "professors," as you call them, are a whit better than I am, in private. I respect a sincere profession as much as any man; but I know enough of *one* of your church to know that *she is no better than she should be!*"

At these intimations Aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the Squire, in order to speak in a low tone—spread her hankerchief over her lap and tapping her snuff box in true style, and all things in readiness for a regular siege of "scandalum magnatum," she commenced fire.—

"Now Squire, I want to know what you mean by *one* of our church? I know who you mean—the trollop—I didn't like so many curls about head, when she told her experience."

"The Squire, finding curiosity was putting its boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head worth two of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by that expression "*in private*"—this was a dear word with Aunt Lizzy.

"Now Aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath, that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you, to any living being, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?"

"Yes, Squire, I declare I wont tell anybody nothing as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a Bible oath on it; there, sartin as I live before you or anybody else in the whole country."

"Well then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago."

"Yes, yes, Squire, and I know who went with you too—Susy B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence."

"Never mind who went with me, Aunt Lizzy, there was a lot of passengers—But—but."

"None of your buts, Squire—out with it—if folks will act so—a trollop."

"But, Aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into the scrape—

"I've told you over and over again, that nobody never shall know nothing about it, and your wife knows I an't leaky—"

"My wife! I wouldn't have her know what I am going to say for the world—why Aunt Lizzie, if she should know it."

"Well, don't be afear'd Squire, once for all I'll take my oath that no living critter shant never as long as I live, know a lisp on't.

"Well then—if you must know it—I slept with one of the likliest of your church members half the way up!!"

Aunt Lizzy drew in a long breath—shut up her snuff box put it in her pocket, muttering to herself—

"The likliest of our church members I tho't t'was Susy B.—likliest!—this comes of being flattered a—trollop.—Well one thing I know—"the way of trangressors is hard!" but I hope you'll never tell nobody on't, Squire for sartin as the world, if sich a thing should be scattering abroad, like sheep without a shepherd."

In a few moments Aunt Lizzy took her departure; giving the Squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good bye—let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before Squire P. received a polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church and many of the parish, at the south Conference room in order to settle some difficulty with *one* of the church members, who in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the weak sisters as Aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of Squire P's requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife.—But the Squire took the hint and telling his wife there was a Parish meeting, requested her to be ready by two o'clock and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the Squire and Susey B.—Mrs P started and Susey looked as though she had ben crying for a fortnight. The Parson with a softened voice, and in as delicate a manner as possible stated the story about Susey B., which he observed was in everybody's mouth, and which he did not himself believe a word of. After painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, and particularly the church, called on Aunt Lizzy in presence of the meeting and before the church, to come out and make acknowledgements for violating a Bible oath!—Aunt Lizzy's apology was that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't—and *she* took an oath, that she wouldn't never tell nobody else ont'. Deacon Snipe's wife had, it appears, sworn Roger Toothakers sister never to tell nobody on't—and so it went through the whole church, and thence through the village.

The Squire then acknowledged before the whole meeting, that he *had*, as he had told Aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member *half* the way up to Boston, and that he believed her to be one of the likliest of their memeers, inasmuch as she would never hear or retail slander. All eyes were now turned alternately on Susey B. and Squire P's wife—Aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph, which the Squire no sooner perceived than he finished his sentence by declaring that the church member to whom he alluded, was his *own lawful wife!*"

Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a huge bonnet as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away into one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killing sheep. The Squire as usual, burst into a fit of laughter, from which his wife, Susy B. and even the Parson could not refrain from joining—and Parson G. afterward acknowledged that Squire P. had given a death blow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

A GOOD JOKE ON DUMAS, THE NOVELIST. This happened four years ago. Solouque sent an Envoy to France, charged with a private mission, and armed with full powers. Shortly after the sable Minister's arrival, he caused himself to be introduced to Alexandre Dumas, senior, whose papa, as everybody knows, or ought to know, was a magnificent General of a molasses color. Dumas senior is a shade lighter than was his parent, being of a saddle tint, and Dumas junior, son of Dumas senior pretends to be almost white. So he is—in the dark.

The Haytien Envoy, after diplomatically beating about the bush for a considerable time, finally came to business, and wound up by informing the astonished novelist that his (the Envoy's) mission to France, was for the purpose of demanding the hand in marriage of Dumas junior, for Her Imperial Highness the Princess Olive, daughter of the Emperor of all the Haytiens.

"The hand of Alexander!" cried father Dumas thunderstruck. "Goodness gracious! Gracious goodness! The colored pusson must be insane! I say you must be—"

He paused. The fact is, the author of Monte Cristo bears the enviable reputation of never having deliberately said a disagreeable word to anybody. So he simply added by way of saying something; "Its impossible, sir! Utterly impossible."

"Why?" demanded the envoy.

"Why?—Because—hum!—because my son's origin is too obscure for him to dream of such an honor!" and papa Dumas thought this a triumphant piece of cunning.

"Nothing of the sort, sir. And after all," continued the envoy, with engaging modesty, "what are we? Only parvenus. I myself once peddled oysters. You would not imagine it, I know; but its a fact. Besides, sir, if we were to demand a prince, we should be refused; or at all events, be fobbed off with an old ugly one. A literary prince that's the ticket. He may write as many books and plays down there as he chooses."

Papa Dumas, who was terribly embarrassed, scratched his ear, and at last said:

"Listen to me. I know Alexander tolerably well. He is continually growling about my ignorance of business; and, as for taking a wife on my recommendation he would laugh at the bare idea. Suppose we ask Thompson to break the subject to him?"

The envoy was satisfied with this plan and Thompson was forthwith desired to repeat the proposition to Dumas junior. Dumas junior swore that Thompson must be crazy, and ordered the servant to go for a doctor.

"Nonsense!" interposed Thompson, "I am perfectly sane; it is you who are crazy, to refuse such a splendid opportunity. Think of a fortune of several millions!"

"Bah!" retorted Dumas junior. "Too risky! If the old darkey should happen to be dethroned, I would be obliged to support the whole family."

"Not at all," replied the sagacious Thompson, "you risk nothing whatever In case of the little accident you mention, you could take the whole concern over to the United States and sell em!"

SPEED OF RAILROAD CARS. Many of the accidents which happen to persons attempting to cross railroads are the results of ignorance of the velocity of the iron horse when fairly under way. A writer in the Hartford Courant gives some interesting facts which it may be well to bear in mind:

"It seems almost incredible that, as we glide smoothly along, the elegantly furnished car moves nearly twice its length in about a second of time—about 74 feet. At this velocity we find that the locomotive driving wheels, six feet in diamater, make four revolutions per second. It is no idle piston-rod that traverses the cylinder eight times per second.

If a man with a horse and carriage should approach and cross the track at a speed of six miles per hour, which would be crossing rapidly, an express train approaching at the same moment would move two hudured and fifty-seven feet while he was in the act of crossing a distance barely sufficient to clear the horse and vehicle. If the horse was moving no faster than a walk, as the track is usually crossed, the train would move towards him, while in the act of crossing, more than five hundred feet. This fact accounts for the many accidents at such points. The person driving thinks he may cross because the train is a few rods distant.

How compares the highest speed with the velocity of sound? When the whistle is opened at the eighty rod whistling post, the train wil advance nearly one hundred feet before the sound traverses the distance to and is heard, at the crossings.—The velocity exceeds the flight of birds. The late Dr. J. L. Comstock, the well known author of several philosophical works, informs the writer that he was recently passing through Western New York when the train actually ran down and killed a common hawk. The train was stopped and the game so rarely captured was secured.

AN AGREEABLE COMPANION. One is often wearied with a great talker, but never with an agreeable companion.—How eagerly the society of an agreeable friend is sought! How welcome they are on a journey, or in a sick room, or at home. Life assumes a a very different aspect when we live in such a genial atmosphere. We are never tired of living, because there is a charm, a spell that binds us to that fellow being. Look at the opposite character, a disagreeable woman, and you will understand my meaning. It is a person whose daguerreotype is more easily taken, and may we not fear the reason because the likeness is more common? A fretful, cross-grained being, who never sees a ray of sunshine but a cloud all the darker follows it. One who entertains her friends with descriptious of petty grevances in her children, or who inveighs against her "help" who are always rude and unaccommodating, and who inflicts all yesterday's conversation with Bridget the cook, or Nancy the cahmbermaid upon you and is sure to narrate what "she said," and what "I said to her." Such a person is a decided bore, and more than once have I heard one and another remark, "oh we won't call there—Mrs. is so tedious about her family affairs."

An agreeable person never holds up the faults of her connections, or friends, or domestics, for the sake of "making talk," as some call it. There are always a vast many subjects upon which one may dilate, according to the taste, occupation, or habit of those with whom we are conversing, may suggest, whereby mutual benefit may be conferred. Perhaps we have need again to cite the remark, the most agreeable are not of necessity the most loquacious. Dr. Johnson once said he knew of but one agreeable woman in the world, and the whole secret of her being so, arose from the fact, *she knew just when to speak, and just what to say.* A rare gift, truly.

HENS. Persons living in villages where their neighbors wish to cultivate a garden or raise flowers, can hardly do anything more annoying than to allow their hens to range freely in their neighbor's gardens, destroying in a few moments the work of days and in some instances destroying plants that have been years attaining their present growth.

We believe that a man should never allow himself to be angry, but we should like to see one that could look upon the devastations frequently made in gardens by a flock of hens, and not get a little "riled." We contend that it should not be considered a breach of good manners or neighborly kindness, for persons thus annoyed by their neighbor's hens to shoot them. It would much cheaper for some of them, even if they had to pay for the hens. Our advice to all who keep hens and wish to live peaceably with their neighbors is to keep them at home. [Haverhill Gazette.

The Oxford Democrat

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HENRY UPTON,	Norway.
WM. F. DAVIS,	Denmark.
DAVID DURGIN,	Hiram.
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A Visit to the City.

As we have been spending a few days attending court in the principal city in Maine, perhaps our readers would be interested in a brief communication from that locality.

Portland is one of the most pleasant and beautiful cities in the Union. Within a few years past it has taken rapid strides both in wealth and population. Business of all kinds has largely increased. Railway communication has materially increased its trade. There are a large number of splendid private mansions in the city, as also several public buildings, which would be creditable to any of the larger cities in other States. The new block at the corner of Congress and Wilmot streets, now in the process of erection by the city, to be hereafter used for the courts in Cumberland County, and for the different County offices, is one of the most splendid specimens of architecture to be found in any part of the country. In style, convenience, proportions, and beauty, it can with difficulty be excelled. We understand some of the old fogies in Portland are disposed to find fault and growl, while the pro-slavery democrats have for political effect raised the cry of "extravagance," and endeavored to "trot it out" as a hobby, to aid their failing political fortunes. But any one who takes into consideration the *reasons* that have operated in the minds of a majority of the enterprising citizens of Portland; any one who looks into the future, not only of Portland, but of the States, and the various interests incidentally connected therewith, cannot fail to see the wisdom and sound policy which dictated this enterprise. A large and spacious hall is to be finished in this building, suitable in every respect for the accommodation of the "House of Representatives" of Maine—another room equally convenient is to be finished for a "Senate Chamber," and still another for a Council Chamber. In addition to all this, other rooms that will convene the different State departments, are to be provided. When finished, we understand the city will tender these buildings to the State, *free of cost to the same*, for twenty years, with ample and convenient accommodations for the meeting of the Legislature, and the different State departments for that period. When this is done there can be no doubt but the Legislature will respond to the general feeling outside of Kennebec, and remove the State Capitol to Portland, and when once there, it will remain.

Court was not in session on "Fast" day, so we improved a portion of the time in listening to the exercises connected with the anniversary of the Sunday School of Chestnut Street M. E. Church, over which the Rev. Henry Cox is installed as pastor. There was a large audience, and everything passed off pleasantly. The speaking and singing on the part of the children was very interesting. According to the report of the superintendent the school consists of over *four hundred* scholars, and is in a very flourishing condition. In closing his report the treasurer presented the pastor of the church with a portmonnaie containing $130, a present from the children connected with the school. This was a perfect surprise to him. At first he was deeply affected and could hardly give utterance to his emotions; but these he subsequently mastered, and responded in an eloquent, touching address, worthy of the man and the occasion. The Chestnut Street Church is a model building, the most splendid and costly of any in the city, and was erected mainly through the untiring energy and perseverance of its present talented pastor.

In the evening we listened to a concert at Deering's Hall, given by the Hayden Music Society of Portland. This society is composed of members from the different church choirs in Portland, who meet and practice for mutual improvement, occasionally giving a "concert" for the gratification of the public, and the purpose of raising a moiety of funds to pay their incidental expenses. Their performances were excellent. The "Echo Song" by Miss Cammett, was enthusiastically *encored*. She is a great favorite with the lovers of good music in Portland. Mr. H. S. Edwards presided with his usual ability at the piano.

We have remarked that the S. J. Court set in Portland on the Tuesday before "Fast Day," so it did, and there, so far as relates to the transaction of business, the chapter ends. Nobody was ready for trial on Tuesday or Wednesday, and out of respect to the "powers that be," Judge Davis adjourned over to Friday. Friday and Saturday came and nobody ready. After vainly attempting to bring some of the parties litigant up to the scratch, he adjourned over to Monday. This kind of practice may be "sport" to the bar, but it is "death" to clients. In addition to this the people of the County can hardly afford to pay two full jury pannels for a week's time, when nobody would set them to work. Another doubtful feature has grown up connected with this court. In order to please certain members of the bar, Judge Davis goes into court at 9 A. M., and *remains until four* P. M.,—thus cheating jurors, witnesses and parties out of their dinner until three or four o'clock in the afternoon. If distinguished members of the bar wish to ape foreign fashions, they have a perfect right to do it; but when they undertake to starve out others connected with the court, who do not choose to follow every foolish custom of the "upper ten," they travel a little beyond their province.

Inconsistencies of Douglas and his Party Friends.

Judge Douglas has in times past been considered a shrewd, far seeing politician. He has been thought to possess a large amount of political sagacity. It may have been so. In his later movements he certainly has exhibited none of these traits. In the first place a man of his experience and political knowledge ought to have known, that no man of prominence could place himself *between* the two great political parties of the country, without being ground ultimately between the "upper and the nether millstone." He ought to have known that a *third* party could not give any man in its ranks a prominent position before the country. Here was a great blunder to commence with. Judge Douglas should have either clung to his old party or left it and gone over to the republicans. And now in sailing or trying to steer his bark through the strait, between Scylla and Charybdis, he is already nearly aground. In his efforts to get favor from the Buchanan, Lecompton wing, he admits the judicial dictum of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which declares that the Constitution protects slavery in the territories. In making this admission, he unqualifiedly *admits away his own case*. Let us look at it. If the Constitution of the United States carries slavery into the territories, the people thereof have no *power* to legislate against it. Why? Because Congress can make no such grant of power to the people of a territory, for the reason that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Congress cannot make a grant of power which will in its operation *override the Constitution*. These are logical conclusions which legitimately grow out of the premises. Douglas holds that this power is ceded to a territorial Legislature by Congress, by virtue of the grant in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Now just look at the absurdity of his position. First declaring that the Constitution of the United States *establishes* slavery in the territories, and then admitting that the people of a territory can by their legislature *abolish what the Constitution establishes*. In other words, he holds that a few squatters in a territory can at pleasure abolish the Constitution of the United States. In this awkward, untenable "fix" has Douglas placed himself and all his friends. If the Dred Scott idea is correct, then are the fire-eaters of the South right, when they say Congress should legislate for the protection of slavery in the territories, and Judge Douglas is wrong when he would make the great fundamental law of the land bend to a simple act of a territorial legislature. Douglas and his friends have either got to let go one horn or the other of this dilemma. They now stand by their own acts branded with the grossest absurdities. If they will abandon the Dred Scott heresy, then they can with some show of consistency contend for the squatter sovereignty doctrines they now preach; if they stick to it, they make themselves political hypocrites, and their doctrines a stupendous humbug.

Union of the Democracy.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says, negotiations are on foot for a union of the democratic factions, preparatory to the campaign of 1860. The plan which is presented, at length, may be briefly stated as follows:

1st, Leaving the question of slavery in the territories to be decided by the Supreme Court,—the South retaining their right to property in them, as affirmed by the Dred Scott decision.

2d, To hold two National Conventions in 1860. The first to be held at Charleston, is for the construction of a platform. The second to be held in New York, in September. The object of this is to fuse the party, and concentrate sentiment upon some one of their candidates.

This plan is said to meet the approbation of Douglas, and although Forney still holds out, he will follow Douglas into the arrangement. This "extension of time" to a hard-up party, will give them opportunity to recruit amazingly; yet the ruse is simple, and understood, as it must be pretty thoroughly, it can do little harm to the opposition. The democracy in this State tried the plan a few years since, of running a candidate without a platform, but found the thing would not work. The people generally like straightforward work, as they will have when the republican party put forward their candidate and platform, and elect their President.

MASONIC. The Masonic Journal announces that after the close of the present volume, the form will be changed to that of a 16 page monthly magazine. The Journal is published at Haverhill, Mass., by Geo. W. Chase, and is entirely devoted to the interests of the Masonic fraternity, and contains a large quantity of valuable matter. The price will be one dollar a year, in advance.

Much complaint is made that the Fair of the State Agricultural Society at Augusta, is announced for the week of the State election. We think the interests of the Society demand a change in this respect. People won't attend to agricultural matters while voting and getting in election returns.

"Ephraim and Manasseh."

Those acquainted with the democratic family in Maine, understand its composition sufficiently to know that at the present time it is divided into two tribes,—the one led by Ephraim and the other by Manasseh. Jacob in olden times blessed both Ephraim and Manasseh; yet Joseph, their father, had a preference, although they both belonged to his family. Two distinguished personages in our own State bearing the names of Joseph's two sons, are both striving for the "blessing" and for the leadership of the party to which they belong. Neither of them expect in any event to lead the wandering tribes of the slave oligarchy up out of the "wilderness of sin," yet they are both ambitious to be dubbed chiefs or Patriarchs. To be serious about the matter, there is at the present time a beautiful contest raging in the black democratic party respecting the nomination for Governor. According to the usages of the party, the nomination unquestionably belongs to the Hon. Manasseh H. Smith, now of Portland. He has been run by his party the two last years, and made a fair show, considering the awfully desponding condition of the crazy organization to which he belongs. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of fine social qualities,—a very good lawyer, and aside from his politics, is quite an unexceptionable man. In politics he belongs to the straight-out Buchanan democracy, and whenever members of his party undertake to make him play some of their old games of "battledore and shuttlecock," he is very apt to show his independence by doing about as he has a mind to.

But within a few months "another Richmond" has appeared in the field, aspiring to Gubernatorial honors, in the person of Col. Ephraim K. Smart, of Camden. This Col. Smart, since his advent upon the political stage, has turned more summersets, twisted and screwed himself into more shapes, been anything and everything,—first facing one way and then another,—dancing to this kind of music and then to that,—prayed good Lord and then good devil, to just which he thought would aid his agonizing aspirations best,—than any other man that ever figured as a politician in Maine. When in Congress he was a ranting freesoiler,—made speeches and wrote letters, so imbued with modern abolitionism, that the old Liberty party at one time really wanted to run him for Governor. He then put himself on the confessional, and had his political sins so far pardoned by the priests of the party, that President Pierce appointed him Collector at Belfast. When holding this office he eat all his old professions of freesoilism, and spent himself in puffing his master, Frank Pierce. After Old Buck came in, he saw through Ephraim's political hypocrisy, and appointed his old enemy, Dickerson, in his stead. In order to get into the Legislature, he got up the "Knox County" humbug, and humbugged enough of the republicans of Camden to get elected to the House. When he got up to the Legislature he found a little squad of democrats in that body, and by dint of fugling, got a majority of this corporal's guard to favor his personal interests. To please his vanity, they voted for him for Speaker, and then for U. S. Senator, and under his generalship passed a string of nullification "squatter" humbug resolutions. This made Ephraim *on paper* the great man of the party; and by this manipulating process he was ex-officio, inaugurated grand Mogal. But his ambition did not stop here. He immediately commenced operations to head off Mr. Smith for Governor. To give himself position, he plants himself on the extreme squatter sovereignty idea, and astride of this hobby he is now laboring night and day to gain the empty honor of a nomination for Governor. He has got his fuglers all over the State, and it would be nothing strange if he should out manage Smith and get another quasi endorsement from the party. If Manasseh is nominated, he will probably poll his party strength. If Ephraim succeeds to the honors, he will come out so far behind that, the chiefs of his party after election will swear he never was a candidate.

The May Festival at the Academy Hall, Wednesday evening, was a complete success. The arrangements of the committee were fully carried out, so that everything was done in good taste. As was fitting on such a festival, the hall was trimmed with graceful festoons of evergreen, reaching from the sides of the hall to a May Pole, which was erected in the centre. This, with the festoons between the windows, and evergreen post office, on one side, produced a fine effect. In the rear of the hall, and running the whole width, was the table of Fancy Articles, all rich and beautiful; and on either side were spread the tables of refreshments, consisting of oysters, ice creams, cake, and fruit of various kinds; while in front was stationed the South Paris Cornet Band.

The richness of the articles, and the beauty of the ladies in attendance, combined to draw the money from the pockets of the audience, making brisk business for nearly the whole evening. Just at the close, many of the remaining articles were disposed of by auction, from which was derived sport as well as profit.

The members of the band were in good spirit, and discoursed rich music, as usual; but the hall is too small for such instruments. At twilight they played a few pieces from the cupola of the building, from which position music never sounded sweeter. They deserve, and will receive, the warmest thanks of the society for their polite attention.

The ladies, one and all, are deserving of much credit for their earnest and persevering labors, for this levee. The nett proceeds amounted to something over $80.

C. C. COURT. The May Term of this Court will be held at the County Treasurer's Office, in Paris, on Tuesday next. Persons having bills against the County will have them audited at this term.

The Boston Journal says, spurious bills purpoting to be of the Wolfsboro, (N. H.) Bank, were passed in Bethel, Me., last Tuesday, by William E. Card of Saccarappa, who was arrested and fined and then suffered to go at large, still having in his possession a quantity of the bogus money.

From the Daily Advertiser.

What is the "Simon Pure" Democracy Doctrine touching Territorial Power over the Slavery Question?

The three following extracts, considering the sources which they are taken, are of peculiar interest at this time, and may possibly aid in imparting to the public some understanding of the Territorial doctrine of the Democracy as interpreted by the grand Sachems of the party, and protested against by those who are neither shameless enough to follow nor brave enough to rebel.

[From the Washington Constitution, President Buchanan's confidential organ—the article said to have been written by the President himself.]

"There is no longer any intestine dissension of the least importance in the Democratic party on the Slavery question. The principles emblazoned on its banner, are non-intervention, by Congress or the Territorial Legislature either to establish or prohibit slavery within the Territories, *and the protection of slave property therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary under the Constitution of the United States*. When the people of any such Territory (as the President stated in his Silliman letter of August 15, 1858, to the Connecticut clergyman) proceed to frame a State Constitution then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. *In the meantime, what the Constitution has recognized to be property, the Constitution can protect as property through the instrumentality of the judiciary*. The Dred Scott decision, recognized the right of the people of any State to take their slaves into the territories of the United States, *will stand as a land mark while the Union shall endure*."

[From the Chicago Herald, organ of the National Democracy for the State of Illinois.]

"We understand the doctrine of the Democratic party, respecting Slavery in the Territory to be this: *That neither congress nor the people of the Territories can prohibit Slavery therein*, but that the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States guarantees to the Slaveholder the *right to take his slaves into the Territories and hold them there as property*, and PLEDGES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT HIM IN THE PEACEABLE POSSESSION OF SUCH PROPERTY IN ANY TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES; that when the people of a Territory, form a Constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State, THEN, AND NOT UNTIL THEN, can they decide to prohibit Slavery; and that when they shall have framed a Constitution, and ask to be admitted as a State, if their Constitution be "republican in form," and if they have complied with proper laws in other respects *Congress must admit the new State whether the Constitution permit or prohibit Slavery*."

[From the Augusta Age—leading democratic paper of Maine.]

"In the territorial legislation of 1854, Congress conceded to the people of the territories the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions, without let or hindrance from the federal head. whether that concession to popular power was wise or unwise, it cannot now be recalled; nor can it be defeated by invoking the aid of any other department of the federal government. The truth so well understood in Great Britian, may as well be rung in the ears of this nation, *that a right once conceded by government to popular power is beyond the possibility of recall*.

And again—

The Democratic party should consent to no partnership with the Judiciary of the country, a partnership that would be disreputable and ruinous to both. Let the political power and judicial power be kept within their separate and distinct orbits, as the constitution intended they should be kept. let the Democratic party proclaim its principles with boldness and sharpness of definition, as it has been wont to proclaim them; leaving the "judicial power" to discharge its appropriate functions in its own way.

[As further interpreting the policy here enunciated, the Democratic club of Augusta, acting under the direction of the Age, passed the following resolution at its meeting last week.]

Resolved, That, in virtue of this policy, which rests on principles as ancient as free government itself we maintain that *the people of a Territory like those of a State* have full power to "decide for themselves *whether Slavery shall not exist within their limits*."

It is not for us to regret, still less is it for us to reconcile, these unhappy distractions in the Councils of the Democracy. The President very clearly enunciates what he conceives to be the "Simon Pure" doctrine, and all the faithful adherents of the Administration throughout the country echo approval of his position. The papers, however, which launched their fortunes with the Douglas craft, talk in very much the same strain adopted by the Age, while if rumor be true, their chief is about deserting them in his efforts to patch up a compromise which restore him to the now forfeited favor of the south. The position maintained by the President's organ, and that maintained by the Age are in their very nature and essence irreconcilably hostile—the one maintaining that slavery has a constitutional and rightful existence in all the territories, *so long as they are territories*, despite the will of the people, and the other asserting the full power of the *territories* to exclude slavery therefrom by a vote of the majority.

These are the two conflicting doctrines, radically and sharply opposed, and one or the other must be asserted by the Charleston Convention. Which it will be, we presume no sane man doubts and no one certainly knows better than those who are in the position of the Age. The *Dred Scott* dogma will of necessity, and as a matter of course, be adopted by that Convention, and the Age will at once forget its bold declaration above quoted and go in heartily for the support of the Charleston nominee. We have seen these exhibitions of political courage on the part of the Age too often, not to be perfectly aware of what they will result in at the decisive moment when fealty to *party* calls for one course, and fealty to *principle* for another.

DEPUTY SHERIFF. Sheriff Colby informs us that he has appointed Oakes T. Bosworth, Canton, as Deputy Sheriff, in place of E. H. Hines, resigned.

The plagues of Cuba are musquitoes, ants and cockroaches. The latter eat your clothes, boots, buttons and toenails; ants your provisions, and one species, your house and all kinds of vegetation, while the musquitoes, more modest, eat nothing but yourself, especially if you are a new-comer.

Kansas ann Pike's Peak.

Mr. Orvel Huntress, formerly of Mexico, in this County, started for Pike's Peak some weeks since. As will be seen, he does not consider the prospects at the gold mines sufficiently flattering to induce him to go on, at present, and he stops at Manhattan, where our friend Goodnow is located. We present portions of his letter which may prove of interest to many of our readers:

"I entered Kansas Territory on the Shawnee Indian reserve, a tract extending some thirty miles, and nearly reaching the city of Lawrence. Should I attempt to describe the face of the country through that reserve, I should fail to do it justice. It contains, probably, some of the most desirable land in the territory for farming, and though it is not yet open for preemption, it is confidently expected that it will be within a reasonable time. From Lawrence to Topeka, (25 miles,) it is mostly open prairie, rolling enough to be handsome. Then to within 15 miles of Manhattan, is another Indian reserve, the Pottawattomie, some 40 miles on the Kansas river, containing much beautiful farming land. The lands about this place and a great stretch west of here, are handsome in the extreme. I should delight to have some of my practical farming friends of Old Oxford County, Maine, take a stroll with me over some of these lands.

"But I must mention the Pike's Peak emigration now going on through this territory, it is immense. The western States have literally swarmed. Large numbers of ox and mule teams are daily passing this place. This is on the central route, and it is believed will be the principal thoroughfare from the Missouri river to the mines. Messrs. Russell & Co. take this route for their great stage and express line. They have already over five hundred mules on the line, involving a capital of half a million dollars. Thus you can in a measure judge of their confidence in the Pike's Peak gold mines. But the fact is, a man here has but little better opportunities of judging concerning the extent of the new gold field than in the east. From the best information I can gather from every possible source, I have not as yet thought the evidence very conclusive either way, and about three or four months more must elapse before we can obtain reliable information. In the meantime I presume there will but few cautious men of the eastern States rush out there expecting to find fortunes at once. Large quantities of unoccupied, unexcelled agricultural lands can be found, but the gold is yet uncertain."

For the Democrat.

HIRAM, April 30, 1859.

ED. DEMOCRAT: The young man named below, as a native of Oxford County, was a son of Mr. Silas Durgin of this town; a farmer of ample means and strictest integrity. Francis and his brother, Preston, indulging in the high hopes of youth, left home in September last, for the land of gold, where one has thus found an early grave. Our community sympathize deeply with the grief-stricken parents, whose confidence was well placed in the virtues of the lost son,—and all around them feel the sadness which the death of the good and true always casts over the social circles in which they move in life.

From the Nevada Democrat, March 30.

SAD ACCIDENT—TWO MEN KILLED. We are again called upon to record one of those sad accidents which are becoming more common in the California mines. About half past eleven o'clock, last Friday night, Messrs. Jacob B. Brown and Francis H. Durgin, while at work in Rogers' diggings, on American Hill, were buried beneath a slide and instantly killed. They were at work together in a deep cut and it is supposed that the bank caved both in front and on the side at the same time, and that while they were endeavoring to escape from one cave, they were crushed beneath another. The fire, which had been built for a light, was put out at the same time. A man who was tending the sluices a short distance below the cut, heard the cave, and noticed that the light was extinguished. Not being able to hear any thing of the men in the cut, he ran to the cabin near by, and informed Mr. H. Johnson, one of the owners of the diggings, that he feared the men were lost. Mr. Johnson procured lights as soon as possible, sent for some men who were working in another part of the claims, and repaired to the cut. It was perhaps ten minutes after the accident, when Johnson arrived at the spot, and the bodies of the unfortunate men were found lying close together, and both dead. They must have been instantly killed, as the bank fell upon them, and their bodies were immediately washed out by the water from the hydraulic. Mr. Brown's neck was broken, but no other injuries were found on his body. Mr. Durgin's skull was broken, his face and body badly bruised, and one leg broken. The funeral services took place at Rev. Mr. Dryden's church, on Sunday, and a large number of our citizens followed the remains of the unfortunate men to their final home.

Mr. Brown was formerly from Manchester, N. H., where his mother now resides. He has resided in California since 1850, and at one time was connected with the San Francisco press. He has lived in the vicinity of Nevada for the past two or three years, and was much respected by all who knew him. His age was 29 years. Mr. Durgin was from Oxford County, Maine, and has resided in the State but a few months. He was 24 years of age.

TOWN OFFICERS. We find that a misapprehension has arisen in relation to the cost of town officers of Paris, for the past year. The amount stated in our issue of the 8th ult., covered the cost of all the town officers, including collector of taxes, instead of the selectmen. The following table shows the amount received by each, and will be better understood:

Elisha Morse, Selectman,	64,93
Joel B. Thayer,	61,80
Solomon Chase,	41,75
H. E Hammond, Clerk,	5,00
H. Hubbard, Agent,	18,00
S. M. Newhall, Treasurer,	25,00
S. P. Maxim, Supervisor,	57,40
C. W. Bemis, Collector,	67,49
Total,	$341,37

For the Democrat.

Fire in Brownfield.

The Tub, Pail and Kid Factory and Shingle Mill, owned by James M. Brown, was entirely consumed by fire on the morging of the 20th ult. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney or spark upon the roof. Although the shingle machine and considerable other machinery was saved, yet the loss could not have been less than $1000, upon which there was no insurance. The loss is a very severe one for Mr. Brown, as he loses all his present means. He has, by industry and perseverance so perfected his machinery and works, that it became a public benefit; and he had just began to realize a competence by his own enterprise and industry. But in a few moments it was swept away. With a right spirit of energy, he is making active and persevering efforts to rebuild, and will probably have his factory in operation again by fall. He will receive timely assistance of the citizens of the town.

Yours, S. B. BEAN.

THE THIRTY MILLIONS. Hon. J. Clemens, away down in Tennessee, had the boldness to go upon the stump on the 29th ult and express the following opinion of Mr. Buchanan's Cuba corruption Bill. He said that it required extraordinary credulity to believe that the Administration intended to use the $30,000,000 it asked for of the last Congress in the purchase of Cuba. "In my honest opinion," continued Mr. Clemens, "The intention was to use it as a corruption fund to secure the nomination and election of Mr. Slidell as President of these United States. There is nothing in the past history of either James Buchanan or John Slidell to place them above suspicion. Give them $30,000,000 to be used in buying Spanish officials, and unless some such miracle occurs as that of the leopard changing his spots, a part of the sum will be employed in buying the Charleston Convention, and the remainder in purchasing the vote necessary to insure the election of its nominee."

GREELEY AS A POET. A friend of Horace Greeley, writing to the Vermont Star states that in his younger days the now severely practical editor, was addicted to the writing of verses. The correspondent says:

"Time was when I could repeat from memory, most of these *Horation* compositions, and I frequently selected my "piece" from them for declamatory exercises. I well remember once speaking one of them, which was composed as a pasquinade upon the excessive and indiscriminate admiration bestowed by the lady misses of that day upon cadets and military officers, and every thing in regimentals, which elicited much applause from our reverend and very learned Principal, and those of my fellow students who had an appreciative taste for genuine poetry. I can recall but one verse of this piece, viz:

> "A dashing captain of hussars,
> Dressed in the livery of Mars,
> Mustachio, lace and sabre—
> Who talks soft nonsense, sings a song,
> Waltzes, quadrilles the whole night long,
> To fiddle, pipe and tabor."

Some of these pieces are to appear in a volume of poems by American Authors, to be issued by Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger.

UNIVERSALIST LEVEE. The Ladies of the "First Universalist Society in Paris," will hold their Levee at the Academy Hall, next Tuesday evening. Music will be furnished by the South Paris Cornet Band. Among the attractions offered, are Tableaux, a Prize Quilt, Post Office, &c., &c. The admission is fixed at 10 cents.—Children under 10 years, 5 cents.

Hon Wm. C Rives of Virginia, it has been announced, will, before the expiration of the present week, deliver at Richmond a discourse on the political affairs of the day. As one of the old school of Virgina Statesmen, the views of Mr. Rives will attract considerable interest.

The State of Maine says that a stranger, evidently a laboring man, committed suicide Friday forenoon, at Danville, by jumping from the railroad bridge which crosses Royal's river, just below Danville Junction.

The New York Evening Post concludes a long article on the Navy as follows:

"It is very plain to be seen that the reign of canvas in naval vessels ought to be well nigh over. It has been practically proved that a steamer of moderate size—say 600 tons burthen—carrying about 250 hands all told, can make a three year's cruise, always steaming at sea, attended by less expense than a sailing frigate, not to mention the immeasurable superiority in the quantity and quality of the work performed.

The tide of emigration to Aroostook is on the increase. Four emigrant teams passed through Bangor on Thursday.

SPRING FLOWERS. We were much gratified in receiving from Miss Persis A. Andrews, a boquet of the purple and white flowers of the Liverwort, (*Hepatica*.) This is the first flower which makes its appearance in this region. She will please accept our thanks.

From Miss Agnes Holmes of Calais, we have also a specimen of the trailing arbutus, and a sprig of evergreen picked on the 28th ult. These were sent as a contradiction of our remark last week.

It is reported that Hon. Linn Boyd of Kentucky, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, is afflicted with diabetis and rapidly sinking under the disease. He commenced the canvass as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, but it is thought will be compelled to decline.

It is said that Senator Slidell has changed his residence to Natchitoches, in order to escape the objection at the election next year when his term of office expires, against having two Senators from New Orleans, where his colleague, Mr. Benjamin resides.

PARTICULAR AND NOT PARTICULAR. The Buchanan Democrats of Maine are a queer set of fellows. They have a call out for a State Convention, in which it is stated:

"No delegate will be entitled to a seat in the Convention whose residence is not established in the town or plantation which he claims to represent."

Now, at the last Congressional election in Maine these Democrats not only voted themselves in every plantation that they could, but they got Frenchmen and half-breed Indians to vote who didn't live within fifty miles of the plantations where they voted, and it is proved that a good many of them voted more times apiece than they lived miles away from the polls.

[Boston Atlas.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Wednesday afternoon as the half-past one o'clock train for Fall River was passing under a bridge near Keith's station, between East and West Bridgewater, Mr. America Farrar of Buckfield Me., while attempting to pass over the tops of the cars from a platform car to a car in the rear, was struck on the back of the head by the bridge, and severely injured. He was left at Bridgewater, where several physicians are in attendance upon him. We learn that his injuries are not so severe as at first supposed. The shock has temporarily deprived him of his reason but hopes of his recovery are entertained, Mr. Farrar was taking a number of horses and carriages to New York for sale.

BURNING OF THE CRAWFORD HOUSE. The Boston Traveller has intelligence that the Crawford House, at the White Mountain Notch, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The stables, ice-house and out buildings were saved. The furniture was mostly lost. Insurance on the house, $10,000; furniture, $4000. The house was owned by Eastman, Hall & Co., and will be rebuilt.

William H. Pike, jr., of Calais, who has been spending a year or two at the Sandwich Islands, recently returned to New Bedford in a whaling ship, an invalid from consumption. He took the steamer from Boston to Eastport, and at the latter place, on Tuesday, took the steamer Island Queen for Calais. When almost within sight of home, he sunk away and expired on board the boat.

The invitation of the Republicans of Wheeling Va., to hold the next republican National Convention in that city, seems to be favorably received by the opposition press.

WASHINGTON, April 29. Lieut. Mowrey, who has been here some days on business connected with Arizona, will leave for that territory tomorrow, but will return next winter to urge the organization of a territorial government. The last Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of presents for the Pimos Indians in acknowledgement of their good faith and friendship for the whites. The Indian bureau is now making arrangements for their distribution, and they will consist principally of agricultural implements.

A company has been organized in Portland for the purpose of supplying that city with pure water, from Sebago lake. The pipes will be laid along the canal. If the company can secure from the city the lands necessary for their reservoirs, operations will be immediately commenced, and a full supply of water brought in within three years.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio,) May 3. A fugitive slave, named Jackson, of Clarksburg, Va., was arrested here last night and taken before Judge Marsh, who, this morning decided that the prisoner was illegally held, and discharged him. He was re-arrested, put in irons, and driven to the depot for the purpose of taking him to Wheeling. A desperate attempt was made by the negroes to rescue him, and during the excitement clubs and pistols were freely used, and several persons were badly injured. The attempt at rescue proved unsuccessful. Meanwhile a writ was served on the Marshal commanding him to bring the prisoner before the court.

A telegraphic dispatch from Burlington, N. J., announces the death of Bishop Doane, at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He was a native of New Jersey, and had been Bishop of that diocese since 1832. He was sixty years of age.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. *Judges of Supreme Judicial Court*, John Appleton, Bangor, re-appointed; Richard D. Rice, Augusta, re-appointed; Edward Kent, Bangor, vice, J. Hathaway.

Reporter of Judicial Decisions, Wales Hubbard, Wiscasset.

State Prison Commissioners, Richard Tinker, Ellsworth. Horace Porter, Kennebunk.

Penobscot Indian Agent, Samuel W. Hoskins Bangor.

These nominations have been confirmed.

A Miss Riley of Indiana mixed a siedlitz powder in two different glasses, and instead of pouring them together before drinking, drank them off separately, when the effervescence occurring in the stomach partially strangled her. A dose of mustard was given to make her vomit what she had taken and a physician sent for but before he arrived she was a corpse.

The Secretary of War has received voluminous dispatches from Utah and the President is greatly embarrassed at the manner in which his pacification of that territory is turning out.

One of the German papers of New York City heads an article upon the trial of Mr. Sickles, with "Barrabas Acquitted."

NEW YORK, April 29. The Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have passed some very stringent resolutions against slavery, and asserting the right of the General Conference to exclude all slaveholders from the church by direct legislation.

FOREIGN NEWS. The London Times of the 19th says that the only part of the speeches delivered in Parliament, the night previous, from which the English people will withhold their concurrence, is the intimation given by Lord Derby that, if war is once lit up, England, if her destinies remain in his hands, must pass through short, sharp stages, first into a state of armed neutrality, and thence into the condition of a belligerent Power.

The Times' Paris correspondent, writing on the evening of the 17th ult., says:

"The latest resolution of the Tuileries is reported to be this—leaving to the Congress the care of settling the question of a general disarming, as concerning Austria and France the Emperor advises Piedmont to disarm previous to the meeting of the Congress, on condition that Piedmont shall be admitted to deliberate and vote in the Congress. If this be accepted by Austria, there ought to be a chance of a pacific solution; if not, the alternative is war. The question then is, whether the Imperial Government are sincere in the advice they give, and whether Piedmont will not best interpret its wishes by refusing to disarm and on the other hand whether Austria, with her present feelings against Piedmont, will consent to her admission to the Congress."

The Vienna correspondent writes;

"I cannot say that an alliance has already been concluded between the two great German Powers, but negotiations to that end are certainly going on. It is whispered that 200,000 Prussian soldiers will soon be collected in the Rhenish provinces, and that Austria has offered to the Prince Regent of Prussia the supreme command of the Federal Army. A distinguished officer, a day or two since, told me that I had in one of my recent letters greatly underrated the force which Austria, Prussia, and Germany could on an emergency, bring into the field. 'Austria,' said he, 'can keep 650,000 men on foot, Prussia 400,000, and the other German States about 200,000. If we suppose that 250,000 men are in garrison, depot, and hospital, Louis Napoleon will still have to cope with a million of well armed men, whose fathers proved to the first Emperor of France that they could fight well in a good cause.'"

The Turin correspondent, of the 15th, says:

"Public opinion here continues to fluctuate between peace and war the majority there can be no doubt, believing the latter to be almost certain to take place either before or after the Congress. There seems an increased belief that the Congress will meet.

PREMIUM FIRE WORKS. Messrs James G. Hovey & Co., were the first to erect a Pyrotechnical Laboratory in New England, and are the most experienced in this line. For the accommodation of their extensive trade they have, during the past season, among other improvements, introduced *New Portable Pieces in fire works, particularly adapted to convenience in packing, distant transportation, and economy in freight.* See advertisement.

THE SEQUEL TO A CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Many of our readers will remember a clandestine marriage which was consumated in this city, at one or two o'clock of a certain morning, a few months ago and in which the bride was but thirteen years old. On Monday last, the husband of the child-bride was brought before the Police court for beating his wife, and fined $5 and costs. "Marry in haste, repent at leisure."

[Gardiner Journal.

SAWING CLOTH. The immense expenditure in army accoutrements has, among other benefits, developed new machinery for making regimentals by a wholesale process. A slender flexible saw is made to do the duty of the ship's scissor. Pile up a heap of cloth containing one hundred layers, squeeze the mass, and the saw, which is worked by steam power, can be directed by a skillful hand so as to cut out all the pieces simultaneously as required for a complete suit.

[English paper.

A FAST HORSE. Ralph Waldo Emerson in a lecture on "clubs" related his experience in a club of fasters and feasters, who styled themselves the "Pot-House Society," who, in the midst of their instructive and witty discussion, would suddenly and unwittingly offer many a bright gem. The subject once turning upon the ancedotes of horses, one of the company, an Orientalist, wishing not to be outdone by his fellow-members in wonderful stories, affirmed that he had heard of a horse running so rapidly in a ring as to present *one continuous horse in every part of the circle.*

THE POPULATION OF OREGON. The census of Oregon, says the Oregon Statesman, in the main pretty fully taken during the past years. The past years the poll-lists and the vote cast at our elections do not permit the belief that there are to exceed 45,000 or 47,000 white inhabitants in Oregon.

A splendid Button tub, costing $1900 has been indroduced at Calais to the great delight of the firemen and citizens generally also a hose carriage costing $400.

The proprietors of the New York Tribune have commenced a suit against the United States express company for being from Thursday till Monday in carrying a report of the late billiard match from Detroit to New York, thus making the labors of their special reporter valueless.

Assistant Postmaster General King has decided that marking a paper with pen or pencil for the purpose of attracting the eye does not subject it to letter postage. This is an important and satisfactory decision.

Brighton Market.

THURSDAY, April 21.

At market 735 beef cattle, 75 Working Oxen, — cows and calves, 1600 sheep, 1100 shoats.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, $9 00 a 9 25; first quality 8 00 a 0 00; second quality, 7 50 a 0 00; third do 6 00 a 0 00.

Working Oxen—$95 to 230.

Cows and Calves—$22, 37, 42 a 55.

Sheep—Sales of small lots, 3 50, 4 25, 5 50 6 00, a 7 25

Shoats—At retail, from 6 to 7 1-2.

Fat Hogs—7 a 7 1-2.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

28 Temple Street, Billston, Eng.,
February 28th, 1859.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son—Gents: I take pleasure in handing you the enclosed testimonials of the virtues of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It was the request of the parties that I forward them to you for publication. I have also testimonial from George Cartwright, engineer, and Richard Webster, miner, both of this town; also of Mrs. Jones of Victoria Place, and Mrs. Cadman, keeper of the Bird-in-Hand Inn.

Yours truly, JESSE FLETCHER.

SIRS:—I desire to bear willing tesimony to the wonderful efficacy of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. I have tried it for various complaints, and if properly used, it is, I believe, true to its name, a pain killer. I beg to remain yours truly,

EDWARD ROWLEY, Shropshire.

SIRS—I have used your Pain Killer for Liver Complaint, and found it to be the best remedy I ever tried. I have also used it with success for toothache and ulcerated sore throat. In short it has no equal in this country. I beg to remain, yours, &c., J. MORETON, (Red Cow Inn.)

7 Bridge St., Billston, Eng.

Sold by all dealers in medicine

Prices of Country Produce

Corrected weekly for The Oxford Democrat by Manning & Brown, *Portland*, and Hubbard & Hammond, *Paris*.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1859.

	Portland.	*Paris.*
Apples per bbl., green,	2 75a3 00	00a 50
Apples, dried, cored,	8 a 9	8 a 9
do do uncored,	4 a 5	4a4½
Apples, do. sliced,	9 a 10	8 a 9
Beans per bushel,	1 25a1 75	1 00a1 50
Butter, family, per lb.,	19 a 21	16 a 20
Butter, store,	16 a 17	15 a 16
Chickens per lb.,	12 a 14	None
Cheese per lb.,	10 a 12	8 a 10
Eggs per dozen,	14	12 1-2
Flour,	5 75a8 50	9 00
Geese,	10 a 11	None
Hams,	10 a 10 1-2	8 a 10
Lamb,	0 a 0	none
Lard,	12 a 13	15a15
Mutton,	4 a 6	0a0
Oats,	50 a 53	50
Potatoes,	30 a 45	25
Pork, round hogs,	7 a 9	7 a 8
Rye,	90a1 00	1 17
Turkeys,	14 a 16	14a16

MARRIED.

In Paris, April 30, by Sidney Perham, Esq., Mr. Andrew J. Perham to Miss Ann H. King, both of Woodstock.

DIED.

In Norway, 17th ult., Isaac Parsons, aged 21.

Bernhard Gschwendl,
Lehrer der Deutschen Sprache,
AND
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
PARIS, ME.

NOTICE. To whom it may concern. This is to give notice that my wife, Hannah J., has without an fault on my part and without any provocation whatever, left my bed and board and gone to parts unknown to me. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOSEPH G. FARRIS.

Hebron, April 5, 1859.

Premium Fire Works!

At Wholesale and Retail. Fourth of July Committees, and others, supplied with large or small amounts. Our works are warranted to be of the largest sizes, the safest to fire, the lowest priced, and the best quality. For distant transportation, convenience in packing, and saving of freight we would recommend our new Portable Fire works. Also Torpedoes, Chinese Postal Crackers in the largest quantities and at the lowest prices, together with all the other varieties of large and small fire works by the dozen or gross. Gold Medal awarded to this firm by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, 'for best Fire Works,' exhibited on Boston Common.

The large and brilliant display of Fire Works at Portland on the Fourth of July last was from this laboratory.

Address, at their old stand,
JAMES G. HOVEY & CO.,
No. 149 *Washington Street*, BOSTON.

STATE OF MAINE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA,
May 2, 1859.

UPON the following townships or tracts of land, not liable to be assessed in any town, the following assessments for State tax were made by an act of the legislature approved on the first day of April, 1859, viz.:

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Andover No. Surplus,	six dollars,	6 00
Letter B,	ten dollars,	10 00
Letter C,	one dollar, fifty cents	1 50
Letter C Surplus,	four dollars twenty cts.	4 20
No. 4 R 1,	nineteen dollars fifty-six cents,	19 56
No. 5 R 1,	ten dollars,	10 00
No. 4 R 2,	seven dollars sixty-eight cents,	7 68
No. 5 R 2,	ten dollars,	10 00
No. 4 R 3	seven dollars sixty-eight cts.	7 68
No. 5 R 3	seven dollars fifty-seven cts.	7 57
No. 4 R 4	four dollars sixty cents,	4 60
No. 5 R 5, S. half,	two dollars eight cents,	2 08
No. 5 R 5, N. half,	one dollar two cents,	1 02
No. 5 R 4,	eight dollars fourteen cents,	8 14

B. D. PECK, Treasurer.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned petitioners would respectfully represent that a County road is much needed from a point near John M. Wilson's in Lincoln Plantation, to the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad; and that, in our opinion, the most direct and feasible route is by the south arm of the Richardson Lake, thence down the valley of Black Brook to Andover, and thence to Bryant's Pond Depot in Woodstock. We therefore pray your honor to view said route and make such locations and alterations as are for the public interest and convenience.

NATHAN DRESSER and 107 others.
February 23, 1859.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At the Court of County Commissioners holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of March, A. D. 1859, by adjournment from the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1858.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that an inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is Ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the dwelling house of John M. Wilson in Township No. 5, Range 2, in said County, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Andover, Rumford, Bethel and Woodstock, and the plantations of Milton and Hamlin's Grant, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting. And a portion of the lands over which is is prayed that said road may be located not being within any town or plantation required to assess a State or County tax, and the owners thereof being unknown, it is further Ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioner's meeting aforesaid be given to all persons interested by causing attested copies of said petition and this order thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Kennebec Journal, the newspaper printed by the printer to the State, the last of said publications to be at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court.
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

D. M. BEAN, Agent,

Will continue business at the old stand of S. B. Bean & Co.,

AT BROWNFIELD, ME.,

Where may be found at all times

A COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
HARD WARE, CUTLERY,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
Hats, Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
FANCY & DRY GOODS,

All of which will be sold at CASH PRICES, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Connected with the above stock of goods, the

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
DEPARTMEMT,

Will continue, under the charge of

MRS. M. A. C. BEAN,

Where may be found

Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,

Laces, and every article necessary to make a complete Millinery Establishment.

Particular attention paid to making

Fancy & Mourning Bonnets.
BLEACHING AND REPAIRING,

Will be attended to.

Brownfield, April, 1859. 13

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber would say to his friends and the public generally, that he is still at work at his trade and will do up any job in his line, as well as any blacksmith in the County of Oxford. Please call and see.

Shop on the hill, opposite Hersey's Foundry.

J. B. STUART.
South Paris, April, 1859. 13

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned (successors to A. C. LIBBY & Co.,) have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of

ESTES & LIBBY.

For the transaction of

General Commission Business.

Also, dealers in

Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, &c.,

188 Fore Street, head of Central Wharf,

PORTLAND.

A. H. ESTES,
Jan. 11, 1859. 5tf J. I. LIBBY.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1859.

EBEN F. BANGS administrator on the estate of WILLIAM H. GREEN, late of Sweden in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell, in said County, on the twenty-second day of June next, at two in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

THOMAS H. BROWN, *Judge*.
A true copy—attest:
DAVID KNAPP, *Register*.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, guardian of Joseph Hill, Alvin Hill, William N. Hill, and Hannah Hill, minor heirs of Benjamin Hill late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.: four-fifths of a certain parcel of land in Brownfield, aforesaid, with buildings, containing one hundred acres, more or less, being the homestead of the late Benjamin Hill: that it is necessary that said premises should be sold and the proceeds thereof appropriated for their support.

That an advantageous offer of Four Hundred dollars, has been made by Huldah E. Hill of Brownfield in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors.

He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ELI B. BEAN, Guardian.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1859.

On the foregoing petition—

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the twenty-third day of June next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

THOMAS H. BROWN, *Judge*.
A true copy—attest:
DAVID KNAPP, *Register*.

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March A. D. 1859.

ON the petition of ELIZABETH STUART, widow of ASA STUART late of Hiram, in said County deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

ORDERED, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County on the twenty-third day of June next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

THOMAS H. BROWN, *Judge*.
A true copy—attest:
DAVID KNAPP, *Register*.

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1879:

H. HUTCHINSON, Jr., named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of CALEB CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, that the said executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

THOMAS H. BROWN, *Judge*.
A true copy—attest:
DAVID KNAPP, *Register*.

SPECIAL CLUBBING!

A GOOD MAGAZINE, AT A REDUCED PRICE!

The Publishers of The Oxford Democrat have made arrangements to furnish to their subscribers, in connection with their journal, the following periodicals:

One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and the Atlantic Monthly, one year, for	3,50
One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and Harper's Magazine, one year,	3,50
Oxford Democrat and Life Illustrated, for one year,	2,50
Oxford Democrat and Phrenological Journal, one year,	2,00
Oxford Democrat and Water Cure Journal one year,	2,00
The Oxford Democrat and Portland Transcript one year,	2,00
The Oxford Democrat and the Casket and Playmate, one year,	2,00

Payment must be made in advance, in all cases.

ALVAH BLACK,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
(*Office, over the Post Office,*)
PARIS HILL,
1tf OXFORD COUNTY, Me.

JOSEPH E. COLBY,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
50 Rumford Center, Me. tf

JOHN SWAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FRYEBURG, Me.
All Precepts by mail promptly attended to.
3m4

S. B. BEAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
OXFORD COUNTY.
All precepts sent to Brownfield, Oxford County, will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 6, 1859. 3m50

GEO. G. STACY,
Deputy Sheriff for the Counties of Oxford And Cumberland,
KEZAR FALLS, ME.

M. T. LUDDEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
TURNER VILLAGE, Me.
At the office recently occupied by Timothy Ludden.

The business of the late firm of T. & M. T. Ludden will be prosecuted and settled by M. T. Ludden. 25tf

CONFECTIONERY!

—AND—

Fancy Goods!

New Stock, Cheaper than ever.

J. H. RAWSON,

WOULD inform his customers that he has just made some improvements which add much to the convenience of his Confectionery Store and Oyster Saloon, and has just opened

A NEW LOT OF GOODS,

Which he offers for sale cheaper than can be procured this side of Boston

Thankful for past favors, and confident of being able to give perfect satisfaction, he would invite attention to his new stock, which consists in part of

Choice Confectionery,

Of every variety, and of the best quality.

RAISINS, PRUNES,

Nuts of all kinds, Figs, Fig Paste, &c., &c.

STATIONERY, &c.

Is also constantly supplied with a full assortment of PAPER, of all kinds,
ENVELOPES,
INK,
PENS AND PENCILS,
LEAD & SLATE PENCILS,
PENHOLDERS,
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
DIARIES,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Goods.

Pocket Knives, Needles, Pins, Watch Keys, Cards, Paper Dolls, Court Plaster,

FISHING TACKLE, OF ALL KINDS!
Percussion Caps,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

GUTTA PERCHA PENS,
The best and cheapest in use.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND PIPES.

Tobacco of the best brands, smoking and chewing, fresh and nice, Cigars of all kinds, Clay and Fancy Pipes, together with a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES,
Essences, Extracts, &c.

Oysters Furnished at All Hours!

Cooked in any manner desired.

Oysters and Chowders cooked to order, and delivered at private residences, without extra charge. Oysters furnished by the pint, quart, or gallon, cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere.

Clams and Fresh Fish constantly on hand.

His motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits;" and he simply wishes those in want of such articles as he keeps, to call and examine before purchasing.

In his Saloon will always be found the latest daily and weekly papers.

J. H. RAWSON.
Paris Hill, Jan. 5, 1859. 49

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
Railroad, Hay, Coal & Store
SCALES,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Fairbanks & Brown,
12 34 KILBY ST. BOSTON.

WILLIAM HARLOW,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Silver and Plated Ware,
Fine Cutlery, Spectacles, Combs, Perfumery, &c.,
No. 73 Exchange, cor. Middle st.,
PORTLAND, ME.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. Also, Agent for the

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The best Sewing Machine in use. 1

ECONOMISE.

TO FAMILIES IN THE COUNTRY.

Everybody has heard of the famous

CHINA TEA WAREHOUSE,
198 Washington Street, Boston,

And there is hardly a family within 20 miles of Boston, where our

TEAS AND COFFEES

Are not used. We sell every description of

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

And our prices range from 25 cents per lb. up to one dollar. We sell good family tea (black,) for 35 cents by the package of 5 pounds; also good Young Hyson (green,) for 35 cents.

The above Teas are as good as are usually sold in country stores for 60 cts. per pound.

We buy more Teas and Coffees, and sell more and cheaper than any other establishment in New England.

Our COFFEES are FRESH every day, and for purity are unrivalled.

Teas neatly packed in 10 pound chests, for family use.

For the convenience of those going to the railroads, we have Branch Stores at No. 65 Union street, two doors from the corner of Hanover st., (red store,) at 110 Court street, (store painted red,) at corner of Beach and Albany streets, and at corner of Washington and Pine streets.

Call on us when you come to Boston, and give our goods a trial.

Orders solicited by express.

THOMAS G. WHYTAL,
[10] 198 Washington st., Boston.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE co-partnership of Appleby & Bean is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of said firm will be settled by D. M. Bean, Agent for M. A. C. Bean who is hereby authorized to settle the same.

A. APPLEBY,
M. A. C. BEAN,
Per D. M. BEAN, Agent.
Brownfield, April 15, 1859. 13.3

WANTED, in a well-established Tailoring and Clothing Store, in this vicinity, a Partner, with a small cash capital to invest in the business. Address Oxford Democrat.

Marion and his Men!

The anxiously looked for and deeply exciting

TALE OF THE REVOLUTION,
Now Ready.

THE
SWAMP FOX;
OR THE
REBEL RIFLEMEN,
A Tale of the
Times & feats of Marion.
BY GEORGE ALBANY, ESQ.,

Author of 'The Orange Girl of Venice,' 'The Swamp Steed,' 'Rube the Ranger,' &c.

Will be commenced in the

N. YORK MERCURY,
Of Saturday, April 30, 1859.

Now ready at all News Depots and Bookstores.

No character in History offers a better subject for the romancer than that of Marion, or as he was familiarly called,

"THE SWAMP FOX."

From the immense ingenuity of his strategems and devices for misleading and deceiving the enemy, his thorough knowledge of the woods, forests, fields and swamps of his native region, where he and his gallant band were perfectly at home, while their enemies became lost and bewildered in the labyrynthine mazes of undergrowth and morass.

The story above announced is a true reflex of those scenes and times, and its talented author has most vividly portrayed therein, the many exciting incidents and accidents of a tenacious and indefatigable struggle for liberty, pursued under the most adverse circumstances. Every chapter is replete with exciting and romantic interest, historically correct, but with a sparkling web of poetry woven through it, which makes it at once a brilliant story and a veracious record. The strongly-written descriptions of events—the ambuscade—the sudden sortie—the night attack—the wild charge and repulse: are all wonderful as examples of word-painting, and equally true to the actual facts.

In addition to these scenes of heroism and lofty daring, the Swamp Fox is not without the gentle charm of a love story, for the working and the effects of the tender passion are depicted in its pages, as truly and as artistically as the sterner emotions, rendering the tale a perfect picture of life and character and the Days of the Revolution, which cannot fail to appeal to the admiration, and gratify the taste of every reader who has a spark of true patriotism in his soul.

The peculiar power and interest with which the gifted author, George Albany, Esq., describes the thrilling period, is a guaranty of the excellence of this truly historical Romance. The vivid delineation of character, the depth of thought, the fascination of style, the picturesque beauty of description, and in a word, the power of language he commands, all combine to render him one of the most brilliant writers of the age, while his great appreciation of and sympathy with the pioneers in the cause of universal liberty give him a grasp of revolutionary subjects possessed by very few others. This has enabled him in the Swamp Fox, to exhibit the life and adventures of

MARION AND HIS MEN

As they really were, and to do fit homage to that deliberate valor, that unyielding patriotism, that, in a few noble spirits, defying danger, and above the scenes of privation, could keep alive the sacred fires of liberty in the thick swamps and dense and gloomy forests—asking nothing, yielding nothing, and only leaving the field the better to reenter it for the combat!

We take to ourselves some credit for having secured for our columns the chefs d'oeuvres of this master's pen, but we intend to give the

NEW YORK MERCURY,

A still higher prestige than ever. We believe it is already the

BEST & LARGEST STORY PAPER

In the world, and we contemplate making it better and better, with every successive number, in spite of all expense and opposition.

BAYARD TAYLOR!

Engaged exclusively for

The New York Mercury!

At a very heavy expense we have succeeded in securing the

Celebrated Poet, Author and Tourist.

Whose charming letters from foreign lands have long kept the world delighted and interested,

BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,

Who will hereafter make the Mercury the only recipient of his inestimable

Sketches of Travel,

One of which will appear every week.

We have the happiness to announce therefore, that in the

N. Y. Mercury for April 30,

Will be commenced

STRAY CHAPTERS
OF
LIFE AND TRAVEL,
BY BAYARD TAYLOR,

The initiatory article being entitled

"THE FIRST JOURNEY I EVER MADE."

Which is considered by the author, as it unquestionably will be by the public, to be his most interesting adventure since the original outset of

The Great American Traveler,

And cannot fail to be of interest to all. These delightful articles will be

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

With original designs, in the highest style of the art, portraying the scenes and characters described in the most graphic manner.

This new feature is a most valuable and interestive one, suited to both young and old and will render the

NEW YORK MERCURY,

Worthy of a leading place, as the most refined and elegant of all

FAMILY PAPERS.

Since the announcement of our engagement of Mr. Taylor, we have received a flood of inquiries from all parts of the Union relative to the enterprise, showing that public expectation is on tiptoe to learn the particulars regarding the character of his contributions. As it is impossible for us to answer these in detail, we can only refer our friends and correspondents to the

New York Mercury for April 30

Where the first of these sparkling and popular sketches will be found.

As no other American has ever travelled so extensively as Bayard Taylor, and no other traveller can see things with the eyes of America, we need not further eulogise the value of these emanations of his mind and observation to the reading public. It is sufficient to say that it will enhance the high character that the Mercury has ever maintained, and which has heretofore rested upon many causes, some of the most important of which may be summed up as follows:

THE MERCURY employs more literary talent than any other paper.

THE MERCURY pays more and higher prices for that talent than any other paper.

THE MERCURY is constantly announcing new, startling and brilliant additions to its already unrivalled fund of attractions.

THE MERCURY is illustrated by F. O. C. Darley, Esq., the greatest artist of this century, and his beautiful pictures are thus brought within the reach of the entire reading public.

THE MERCURY is the oldest and most firmly established literary journal in America.

THE MERCURY, during the twenty-one years of its prosperous existence, has published a larger number of popular original tales, romances and sketches, than all its imitators combined.

THE MERCURY must be seen to be appreciated, and we are fully determined to make its name familiar as a household word," with every family in the land.

TERMS, cash in advance, Two dollars per annum; Three copies for Five dollars; Five copies, Eight Dollars; Eight copies, Twelve dollars, with a gratis copy to the getter up of the club.

Address

Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney,
Proprietors N. Y. MERCURY,
22 Spruce-St., New York City.

FOR SALE.

STORE, STOCK, & FIXTURES.

STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES,
For Sale!!

THE subscriber offers his store and stock at Locke's Mills for sale at a great bargain, having concluded to leave the place in a few months on account of the health of his family. Any person desirous of purchasing a stand well located, which has always had a good run of business, will find it for their interest to call and examine the premises, stock and fixtures. The Store, Stable and Granery are all connected, and there is also a convenient, well finished dwelling house over the store, containing eight good sized rooms, all in good repair. A good well of water is in the yard, convenient for the store, house and stable.

The above offers a good chance for any one who has a small capital and would like to do a good, safe business, which will pay from one to two thousand dollars a year. If the purchaser should prefer the stock without the store, or the store without the goods, he can be accommodated.

The stock consists of the usual variety of a country store, not large at this time, but well selected. Any information relating to either store or stock, will be given by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARTLETT.
Locke's Mills, April 4, 1859. 10

Furniture Establishment,

NORWAY VILLAGE.

THE subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to our large and

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Embracing every article in the above line, of

MOST MODERN STYLES,
AT LOW PRICES.
SPRING BEDS,
MATRASSES AND FEATHERS,

A large assortment of Elegantly Finished

CHAMBER SETS,

In Flower, Landscape and Gold Stripe,

EXTENSION TABLES,
Curtain Hangings & Upholstery Goods

READY MADE COFFINS,

A Large Assortment of every dimension, constantly on hand, from the plainest to the most costly required.

GRAVE CLOTHES,

Of the most improved styles furnished.

Planing, Sawing and Turning,
STAIR POSTS AND BALUSTERS.
JOBBING DONE TO ORDER.

☞ All kinds of Produce, Feathers, and Lumber, taken in exchange.

T. G. GOODWIN, O. F. MIXER.
Norway, October 26, 1858. 39

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.

JOHN S. ABBOTT.
(FORMERLY OF BOSTON,)

Has opened a store in Bethel, Me., where he will keep for sale Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Together with a good assortment of useful and Fancy Goods, such as Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated

SPECTACLES,

To suit all ages, also, Gold Beads, Gold Chains, Gold and Plated Lockets, Gold Rings and Pins, Seals, Keys, Silver Chains, Steel Chains,

SILVER SPOONS,

Plated Spoons and Forks, Silver and Plated Butter Knives, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Port Monies, Wallets, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Hair Oil, Perfumery, Gold and Steel Pens, Violin Strings, Toys for children, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Card Cases, Pocket Compasses, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Checker and Chess men, and many other articles.

I am fully prepared to do any kind of work in the line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and warrant the work or the goods that I sell to be what I represent them to be. Any part of a watch put in new that is required. Plain watches can be full jewelled by leaving them with me. New Glasses set in old Spectacle bows.

Letter Engraving neatly done.

J. S. ABBOTT.
Bethel Hill, Me., Sept. 1858. 35

THE BEST PLACE
IN OXFORD COUNTY,
TO GET
A GOOD COAT,
A PAIR OF PANTS,
A NICE VEST!
OR A
COMPLETE SUIT,
OF ANY SORT
—IS AT—
E. F. STONE & CO'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE,
OPPOSITE THE ATLANTIC HOUSE,
SOUTH PARIS.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.—The subscribers having been appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of William Gordon 2d, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, which is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 15th day of March A. D. 1859, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the duty assigned us, at the office of D. R. Hastings in Lovell, on the last Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

D. R. HASTINGS,
JOHN WALKER.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.—Whereas, WINSLOW TURNER of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of Mortgage dated the eighth day of January, A. D. 1858, conveyed to me two certain house lots lying together with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Buckfield Village in said Buckfield, which said deed is recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 113, page 311, and to which reference is hereby had for a more full description of the premises.

The conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

LEVI TURNER.
Buckfield, April 26, 1859. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss.—April 23d, 1859. Taken on execution and unless previously redeemed will be sold by public auction on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1859, at the Elm House, in Norway in said County, all the right in equity which Abner Pratt has of redeeming a certain piece of mortgaged real estate situated in Norway in said County, being the Island lot, so-called, and bounded on all sides by the pond and bog, containing six acres, more or less, being the same premises that Abner Pratt conveyed to Jonathan Blake, by his mortgage deed thereof, dated July 5th, 1855, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 103, page 367, reference thereto being had for a more full description thereof.

ANDREW P. GREENLEAF, Dep'y Sh'ff.

STATE OF MAINE.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, April 6, 1859.

AN adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Tuesday, the third day of May next.

Attest: NOAH SMITH, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

NEW WORK,

BY REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.

By the Author of

"The Prince of the House of David."

Being an account of the wonderful scenes in the life of the Son of Pharaoh's daughter, (Moses,) from his youth to the ascent of Sinai; comprising as by an eye witness, his Miracles before Pharaoh, Passage of the Red Sea, and reception of the law on Mt. Sinai. Containing an elaborate and richly colored description of the Egyptians, their manners and customs in peace and war, in the temple, the family, the mart and the tomb; and also of the Israelites while in the land of bondage; together with picturesque sketches of the Hebrews under their taskmasters; of scenes, processions and spectacles upon and beside the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes and Pyramids, and of their Founders before the Flood.

Delineations of beautiful women, Miriam, Amense, Luxora, and Osiria;

And of wonderful men, Aaron, Remeses (Moses), and the Prince of Uz (Job).

Narrated in a series of letters from a Syrian Prince travelling in Egypt, to his royal mother, Queen of Tyre.

The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly wrought beauty and dramatic incident.

To the 100,000 readers of 'The Prince of the House of David," we need only to say that this book is by the same author, and more wonderfully interesting and enchanting.

One volume, large 12mo, 600 pages, Illustrated. Price $1 25. Sent to any address by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, PUBLISHERS,
79 JOHN-ST., NEW YORK.

L. HATHAWAY,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, dealer in
Shoe Findings, Sole Leather and Upper Stock of all kinds.

☞ Prices as low as can be had elsewhere. ☜

All orders promptly attended to.

Likewise—Agent for Grover & Baker's

SEWING MACHINES,

For Shoe Manufacturers, Tailors and Family use, which are said to be the best in the market.

Norway Village, Dec. 31, 1858. 48

DR. I. P. HURD,
DENTIST,
NORWAY, Me.
Office in Noyes' Block, over the Post Office.

DR. HURD can be found at Norway from the 1st to the 20th of each month. He will occasionally visit Paris Hill, of which due notice will be given. He will also visit Bridgton, Lovell and Bethel, as often during the year as his business will permit.

Dr. Hurd has all the facilities for doing as good work as can be obtained in New England, and all persons desiring Dental Work of the finest quality, will find it to be advantageous to their interest to give him a call before going elsewhere.

Aug. 19, 1858. 29

E. H. BROWN,
IRON FOUNDER, MACHINIST
And Pattern Maker,
STEEP FALLS, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME
Manufacturer of

Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves; Fire Frames and Fire Places; Cart Hubs and Boxes; Barn Door Rollers and Hangers; Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Caldron Kettles; Door Scrapers, Wrenches &c., &c., &c.

All kinds of Castings made to order.

December 11th, 1857. 45

MANNING & BROWN,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FRUITS, &C.
Agents for the Shaker Mills Flour,
222 & 224 FORE, CORNER UNION STREET,
PORTLAND.
CHA'S F. MANNING. CHA'S D. BROWN

REFERENCES—J. B. Brown & Son, and Sanborn & Carter, Portland; Brickett, Denison & Co., Boston; W. J. Emmett, New York. 14

AMBROTYPES!

THE BEST PLACE
For the People in this Vicinity to get a
GOOD PICTURE,
—IS AT—
CROCKETT'S ROOMS,
(Next door to the Post Office,)
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.

HAVING good rooms, good light, good materials, and long experience, he will give you a good picture for a fair price, and warrant it.

All other kinds of Pictures taken, at prices corresponding to their merit.

Norway Village, Dec. 11, 1857. 45

Commissioners of Insolvency.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of William P. Stevens, late of Norway, in said County of Oxford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from and after the 15th day of March, A. D. 1859, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will attend to the duty assigned to us, at the residence of Elliot Smith in said Norway, on the first Saturdays of the months of June and September next, from one o'clock to five o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT SMITH,
HENRY RUST, JR.
Norway, April 5, 1859. 10

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. April 16, 1859.

TAKEN on execution, Abbott v. Arling, and will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 28th day of May, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock, P. M., at the hotel in Lovell Village, all the right in equity which said Arling had on the 14th day of September A. D. 1858, in and to all the real estate now occupied by him in the town of Stow.

Said premises are under mortgage to D. R. Hastings, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars. Said mortgage is dated August 24th, 1857, and is the only incumbrance known to the creditor.

TRUSTUM KNIGHT, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—April 15, 1859.

TAKEN on execution in favor of Mary Ann Reed, Administratrix on the goods and estate of Lewis Reed late of Mexico in the County of Oxford, deceased, against James S. Mitchell, and will be sold by public auction, at the store of Chadbourn and Foster at Mexico Corner, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1859, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which the said James S. Mitchell has or had on the day of November, the time when the same was attached on the original writ, in and to a certain parcel of real estate situated in Roxbury in the County of Oxford, being lot numbered 14, in the 6th range of lots in said town of Roxbury, known as the Bean farm, together with the buildings thereon, and being the same premises mortgaged by said Mitchell to Mary S. Bean (now Mary S. Howell) on the twenty-fifth day of March 1854, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars.

JOHN T. SEVERY, Deputy Sheriff.

Note Lost.

I HAVE LOST A NOTE, given by ELLIOTT LIBBY of Harrison on or about the 31st of January, to the amount of 121 dollars and 50 cents. It was due in 60 days from date. Persons are cautioned against purchasing a note bearing the above description.

S. D. FOSTER.
East Stoneham, Feb. 9, 1859. 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rather Extravagant. We find the following in an exchange. It is rather emphatic in expression, but poets are allowed peculiar privileges.

AGNES.

I took a reed and wrote upon the sand,
"Agnes, I love thee!"
But the wicked waves came rolling
Over the sweet confession,
And blotted it out!

Fragile reed! changeable sand!
Rolling waves! I trust ye no more;
But with mighty hand, from the deep forests
I tear the loftiest pine,
And dip it in the boiling crater of Mount
Etna,
And, with this flame-dripping giant pen,
I write upon the azure vault of Heaven,
"Agnes, I love thee!"

PROVERBIAL RHYMES.

Little strokes fell great oaks.

The higher the plum-tree, the riper the plum;
The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb.

A man of words and not of deeds,
Is like a garden full of weeds.

Pay what you owe,
And what you're worth you'll know.

He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

—Punch says, "Kinder is the looking glass than the wine-glass, for the former reveals our defects to ourselves only, the latter to our friends."

—Sentimental youth—"My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?" Practical girl—"How large is your lot, sir?"

—Praise, though it may be our due, is not like a bank bill, to be paid upon demand; to be valuable it must be voluntary.

—It is related that Dr. P——, of Boston, was once invited by a friend to visit the theater and see a new play. The friend proposed taking seats near the orchestre. "O, no," said the doctor, "I have a cold, and doubt the propriety of sitting near those wind instruments!"

—A wall street broker was asked, a few days since, how old his father was. 'Well,' said he abstractedly, "the old gentleman is quoted at eighty, but there is a prospect that he will reach par, and possibly be at a premium."

—A judge out West has recently decided that it might be insanity to sign another man's name to a check in place of your own; but when you draw the money on the check, and spend it, there is a good deal of sanity in the proceeding.

—A lady whose style of piety was more affecting than attractive, once took a friend to task for wearing feathers. "But," said the friend, "why are my feathers more objectionable than the brilliant artificial flowers in your own bonnet?" "Oh," replied the censorious lady, "Christians must draw the line somewhere, and I draw it at feathers!"

—Little boys and girls, bear in mind that whatever advantages you may have at home, school, in business, or in society, unless you think, your lives will be sad and your efforts unsuccessful. Learn, then, while you are young, the art of thinking. To be great and good, you must understand the art of reflection, as well as appreciate the pleasure of memory.

—In one of the rural towns of Vermont there lived a man who was accused of stealing sheep, and the day was set when he was to answer the charge before a court of justice. But, as it happened, before the day of trial he sickened and died. His mother was overwhelmed with grief, and sat long by the corpse, filling the house with wailing and lamentation. At last a thought seemed to strike her, she brightened up, and throwing up her hands, she piously ejaculated: "Well, thank God, he's out of the sheep scrape, anyhow!"

A Pleasing Incident. A correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser, who has been making a tour in the Highlands of Scotland states that when in the neighborhood of Balmoral he entered a thatched hut on the road-side—one of the most miserable. It consisted of but one apartment, and had no chimney, only an open lum. It was inhabited by an old lone woman; she sat at the fireside on a rude chair, leaning down to blow up the fire, which stood against the wall. We asked the woman if Queen Victoria ever came to see her? She answered, "O, yes sir, she comes to see me often, and she has sat many a time there" pointing to the other side of the fire—"and she is very kind to me always when she comes." That widow's heart was evidently full when thus she spoke. The thought of the Queen of England having sat down and spoken to her, and sympathized with her in her lonely cottage, and provided for her wants, filled her with gratitude, and was to her a subject of pleasing thought till another visit was paid; and as we stood on that earthen floor, under that smoked roof and looked to the spot on which Victoria had sat, we felt that there was true queenly kindness and condescension in what she had done, and that however high she stood in our estimation before, she was now much more exalted there.

It is related of John Randolph that being once, as was supposed, upon his death bed, several persons who had been his enemies called upon him to offer acts of kindness. Among otherr, was the late John C. Calhoun, who desired a reconciliation with Randolph before his death, especially for his political benefit. Randolph received him kindly, and accepted his proffers of sympathy, and freely forgave him for his previous opposition, and accepted an amicable settlement of all difficulties. Calhoun was delighted with this manifestation of kindness, but what was his surprise when on taking leave of the exhausted, and as it was supposed dying Randolph; the latter called him back to his bedside with this exclamation: "Now, Calhoun, remember, if I get well, all this goes for nothing." He did get well, and took an active part in politics, but never spoke to Calhoun again during the balance of his days. It did all go for nothing.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license to me granted by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell by public or private sale on the premises,

Saturday, May 7th, 1859.

All the Real Estate of which Reuel Barrows, M. D. late of Fryeburg, in said County, died seized and possessed, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein.

JOSEPH BARROWS, Adm'r.
March 16, 1859. 6

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of John Dolloff, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months, from the twelfth day of April next, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of James M. Dolloff, at Rumford Centre, on the twelfth day of April, the twenty-eighth day of June and nineteenth day of October next, from one o'clock to five, on each of said days.

PATRICK HOYT,
IRA A. PUTNAM.
Rumford, March 17th, 1858. 7

SOMETHING NEW.

AGENTS WANTED,

TO go into a lucrative and honorable business—will pay an active young man a weekly salary of from $18 to $30. A capital of $5 to $10 only required.

No 'Humbug'—Satisfaction Guaranteed.

For particulars enclose stamp, and address—
43 A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

A new Watch for Timing Horses.

THE CHRONODROMETER.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,

Watch Manufacturers, WALTHAM, Mass., have invented a watch for Timing Horses, which performs with a promptness and accuracy never before attained. A drawing and full particulars sent on application at Waltham, or at 163 Washington St Boston, or to Robbins & Appleton, New York. A patent has been applied for. 44

$100 Reward!

Will be paid on the conviction of any responsible party who shall infringe upon the following Patents, and Trade Marks, by making or vending any article, not the genuine, as such, viz.:

HAWES & CO.'S COAL OILS,

the only uniform standard Coal Oil in the market, better and cheaper. Also,

Jones' Patent Coal Oil Lamp.

Every genuine Lamp is stamped "E. F. Jones, Patent." The public are cautioned against buying imitation Oils or Lamps, as they can have the real at a less price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Supply unlimited.

E. F. JONES & CO., Soles Agents,
[33] 35 & 37 Central street, Boston.

Farmers of Fryeburg,

And Vicinity, Take Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL be constantly supplied with PLOWS of the latest and most approved pattern, from a manufactory in our own State, which he will sell cheap for cash or short credit.

Also Barn Door Trucks with a recent improvement.

J. S. POWERS.

EMPLOYMENT.

$50 A MONTH, and all expenses paid.—An Agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars address Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, cor. of Broome and Mercer Streets, New York City, enclosing one postage stamp. 6m52

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID ATKINS, late of Peru,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEVI J. ATKINS.
March 15, 1859. 10

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

THOMAS RIDLON, late of Hiram,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

March 15, 1859. GEORGE STACY.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

ANDREW JOHNSON, late of Stow,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

March 15, 1859. THOMAS M. JOHNSON.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

ARTEMISSA PACKARD, late of Canton,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

March 15, 1859. OTIS HAYFORD.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of March, A. D. 1859:

OLIVER C. PHILBROOK, of Brownfield, in the County of Oxford aforesaid, respectfully libels and gives this honorable Court to be informed, that he was lawfully married to his wife, Louisa E. Philbrook, at Brownfield, aforesaid, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, by the name of Louisa E. Miller; that your libellant since their intermarriage has always behaved himself as a faithful and affectionate husband towards the said Louisa; but the said Emeline, wholly regardless of her marriage covenant and duty, on divers days and times since the said intermarriage, to wit: on the first day of July last past, and on divers other days and times between said first day of July and the day of the date of this libel, has committed the crime of adultery with one John N. Woodman alias Nelson Smith; wherefore the said libellant prays right and justice and that he may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony between him and his said wife, as in duty bound will every pray.

Dated March 5, 1859.
OLIVER C. PHILBROOK.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, 1859.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said Respondant has no notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court that the said Libellant notify the said Respondant of the pendency of this Libel, by causing an attest'd copy of this Libel, with this Order of Court thereon, to be published in The Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of August next, to the end that the said Respondant may then and there appear at said Court, and shew cause, if any she has, why a divorce should not be decreed as therein prayed for.

Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.
A true copy of Libel and Order of Court thereon.
[10] Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

Brushes! Brushes!

D. WHITE,
NO. 9 MARKET SQUARE,
Portland, Me.,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

Brushes of Every Description.

Having made decided improvements in his Brushes, he would offer to dealers **better goods for the same money** than can be bought of any other manufacturer in New England.

☞ Machine brushes made to order, at short notice. 9

Commissioners of Insolvency.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Soranus N. Cole late of Greenwood, in said County of Oxford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from and after the 15th day of March A. D. 1859, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will attend to the duty assigned us at the store of George W. Patch, at Locke's Mill's in said Greenwood, on the first Saturday of each of the months of June and September, next, from one o'clock to five o'clock, P. M.

ALVAH HOBBS.
GEORGE W. PATCH.
Locke's Mills, April 11, 1859.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss.—March 30th, A. D. 1859.

TAKEN on execution, and unless previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, by public auction, on Monday, the sixteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the office of Sullivan C. Andrews, in Buckfield, in said County, all the right in equity which Fearing Willis had on the third day of May, A.D. 1858, the day when the same was attached on the original writ, to redeem a certain piece of mortgaged real estate situated in Hebron, being the southerly part of lot No. 3, 34 Range and first division of lots in said town, containing sixty acres, more or less. Being the same premises described in a mortgage deed thereof from the said Fearing Willis to Paine, Dunn & Moses, dated March 14th, 1854, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 103, page 44, reference thereto being had for a more particular description thereof.

J. W. WHITTEN, Dep'y Sh'ff.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, *any irritation or soreness of the throat*, INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches or Cough Lozenges. To Public Speakers and Singers they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—Christian Watchman.

Indispensable to public speakers.—Z. Herald.

An excellent article.—Nat. Era, Washington.

Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—Christian Herald, Cincinnati.

A most admirable remedy.—Boston Journal.

Sure remedy for throat affections.—Transcript

Efficacious and pleasant.—Traveller.

Sold by druggists throughout the United States.

PAINTS, OILS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS.

John W. Perkins & Co.,
147 Commercial Street - Portland.
Wholesale Dealers in
LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, JAPAN, White Lead, French Zinc, Painters' Materials, and Colors
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Together with a general assortment of
DRUGS,
And Standard Patent Medicines!!
CAMPHENE & BURNING FLUID.
Agents for the Hampden Paint Company.
Portland, May, 1857 15

O. H. DUNHAM,

MACHINIST,

Norway Village, Me.,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the

TOOLS, PATTERNS, AND MACHINERY,

Recently owned by F. W. Mallett,

And established himself in Norway Village, where he is prepared to make and repair all those kinds of machinery which the wants of our community may require; and he hopes by a prompt and faithful attention to business, to merit and receive a generous share of patronage.

DANIELS' & WOODWORTH'S PLANERS;

Rolling, Turning, Bannisteran. Stretcher Machines; Saw and Lathe Arbers; Sash Stickers; Vice, Clamp and Press Screws, &c.,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

☞ Particular attention given to repairing.

Norway, Aug. 9, 1858. 28

ARE YOU INSURED?

The Norway Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

HAVING been duly organized, agreeable to the Charter, are now ready to Insure against loss by Fire on Buildings, Furniture, or other property, on as good terms as any other Company.

E. F. BEAL, President.

Applications for Insurance to be made to H. G. COLE, Esq. J. H. MERRILL, Sec'y.
Norway, Dec. 1st, 1857. 44

D. F. NOYES,

BOOK SELLER & STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
PERFUMERY,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC., ETC.,
NO. 3 NOYES' BLOCK.
Jan. 29, '58. Norway Village, Me

L. B. WEEKS,

PAINTER, GLAZIER

And Paper Hanger
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

☞ A full assortment Mixed Paints, Oils or Putty, &c., constantly on hand. 13tf

W. H. VINTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

Corner of Exchange and Federal Sts.,
PORTLAND.
April 7, 1858. 10

S. RICHARDS, Jr.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles, & Fancy Goods.
Shop opposite Methodist Church,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
21
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry Repaired.

FRANK H. SKILLINGS,

HOUSE,
SIGN,
CARRIAGE.
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Graining and Decorative Painting done in the best manner. 7tf

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned either by Book account or note, are earnestly requested to settle the same, within *thirty days* from this date and save costs.

TRISTAM HERSEY.
South Paris, April 1st, 1859.

WANTED, in a well-established Tailoring and Clothing Store, in this vicinity, a Partner, with a small cash capital to invest in the business. Address Oxford Democrat.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. All demands unsettled on the first day of July next, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JEREMIAH BARTLETT.
Locke's Mills, April 4, 1859. 10

The New American Cyclopædia.

A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF
General Knowledge
Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, Assisted by a numerous but select Corps of Writers.

This work will be published exclusively by subscriptions in 15 large 8vo. volumes, each containing 750 two column pages. Vol. 1, now ready, containing over 3000 originally written articles, will be sent by mail to any address, free of postage. Price per Vol., Cloth, $3; Library style, leather, $3 50; half Morocco, $4; half Russia, extra, $4 50.

In order that a large circulation may be given to this work, the Publishers also issue it in 25 ct. numbers, containing 64 pages each, and $1 parts, containing 256 pages each. (Every fourth number and each one dollar part containing a steel plate portrait of some distinguished man.) Those who prefer paying for the work at the rate of 25 cents, $1, or 3, at a time, will be enabled to do so, a desideratum which meets with ready response from very many, and which it is thought a person of moderate means will avail himself of.

Now is the time to register one's name for this great work.

How to obtain the Cyclopædia.

I. By applying to the nearest regular constituted agent in a city or town, or hand the name to a bookseller.

II. By remitting to the Publishers the amount for one vol. or more, or for one or more $1 parts, or for one or more numbers. See prices above. Immediately upon receipt of the money the book will be sent free of postage, in strong wrappers, to any address within 3000 miles in the United States.

A Way of Procuring the Cyclopædia for Nothing.

Form a club of four and remit the price of four books, in cloth, or Numbers or Parts, when a copy will be sent to the getter up of the club, (at his expense for carriage,) or, for 10 subscribers, in cloth, 11 copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

To Clergymen and Ministers.

Clergymen and Ministers may obtain a copy for nothing by obtaining four subscribers among their congregations, and remitting us the amount of the four Vols. I., in cloth, four Parts I., or four Numbers I to V, (subject to the expense of carriage.) For 10 subscribers 11 copies in cloth will be sent free of expense.

TO AGENTS.

No work will so amply reward the exertions of Agents. By engaging they can be assured of a steady income during the progress of the publication. Our liberal terms will be made known on application to the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
5 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

KENNEDY'S

Medical Discovery,

THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors of the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running in the ears and blotches in the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles cure the very worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always expected from the first bottle, and a perfect cure warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed, growing in our pastures, and along old stone walls should cure every humor; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has got to start. There are no ifs or ands about it, curing some cases but not yours.—He has peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston, and knows the effect of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. He has given it to children a year old, and to old and to old people of sixty; and has seen poor, puny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by the use of one bottle.

To those who are troubled with sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they will disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Roxbury, Sept. 19, 1853.

This to certify that H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, is the only duly authorized general agent for my Medical Discovery for the State of Maine, and that he is supplied with the genuine, direct from my Laboratory. DONALD KENNEDY.

H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, the only authorized agent for Maine.

Sold by Andrews & Bates, Paris Hill; W. A. Rust, So. Paris; E. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; D. F. Noyes, Norway. 5

STATE OF MAINE.

COSTS in criminal prosecutions, allowed by the Court of County Commissioners, at the December Term, A. D. 1858, as certified to me by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs. Frank Kilgore. Originated before J. L. Haskell, Esq.	$33 68
State vs. Phillip Atkins.	12 25
State vs. Justin T. Tracy. Originated before D. P. Stowell, Esq.	11 18
State vs. Justin T. Tracy. Originated before Isaac Randall, Esq	25 81
State vs. Daniel Burnham. Originated before John M. Eustis, Esq.	14 05
State vs. Thomas Russell. Originated before Isaac Randall, Esq.	21 15
State vs. Orville Young. Originated before D. S. Tracy, Esq.	26 42
State vs. Stephen Wakefield. Originated before Isaac Randall, Esq.	15 11
State vs. Green Briningrin. Originated before Henry Abbott, Jr., Esq.	15 69
State vs. John Wormell. Originated before D. P. Stowell, Esq.	4 38
State vs. Croline Gray. Originated before F. C. Farrington, Esq.	10 62
State vs. Stephen H. Goptill et al. Originated before D. R. Hastings, Esq.	35 25
State vs. B. R. Cook.	10 95
State vs. Thomas L. Berry,	3 50
State vs. Isaac Warren, Originated before A. R. Bradley, Esq.	10 97

JOSEPH BARROWS, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Paris, March 10th, 1859.

The Wheeler & Wilson Medal

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!!

☞ Is well known to be infinitely superior to all others. It is sold now at a reduction of Twenty five Dollars, and a new style is offered at FIFTY DOLLARS.

GEO. R. DAVIS & BRO., Agents,
53 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
Send for a Circular. 1

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a License from the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell so much of the Real Estate belonging to the estate of George Chapman, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, and convey the same, as will provide the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1859, at the office of R. A. Frye, in Bethel, in said county, at one of the clock in the afternoon. Said Real Estate consists of tillage, pasture and woodlands.

A. S. CHAPMAN, Administrator.
Bethel, Feb. 22, 1859

5TH YEAR OF THE ENTERPRISE.

New List of Gifts for 1859!

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL!

G. G. EVANS & CO.,
At their original Gift Bookstore,
No. 45 Cornhill, Boston,

COMMENCE the new year with an enlarged Catalogue,—a greater variety of Gifts,—increased facilities for buying goods and doing business, and are now prepared to offer greater inducements to Book buyers than ever before.

Time has proved that the gift system is permanent. Evans & Co. are determined to prove that their establishment is conducted under that system in a more liberal and impartial manner than any other. Having lived down almost all opposition, and having the legitimacy of their plan of operation acknowledged from Maine to California, they can afford to be generous. Try them and judge for yourselves.

Schedule of Gifts!

Patent English Lever Watches	$100 00
Patent Anchor Gold Watches	50 00
Ladies' 18 car. case Gold Watches	50 00
Ladies' do do do	35 00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches	25 00
Gent's do do do	15 00
Gent's Silver Lepine Watches	12 00
Parlor Time Pieces, new pattern	12 00
Parlor Time Pieces from	$4 00 to 10 00
Gent's Gold Vest Chains	10 00 to 15 00
Gent's Heavy Plated Vest Chains	4 00 to 8 00
Ladies' Gold Chains	5 00 to 15 00
Misses' Gold Chains	3 00 to 5 00
Ladies' Gold Spring Lockets	5 00 to 10 00
Ladies' Gold Snap Lockets	2 00 to 6 00
Misses' Gold Lockets	1 00 to 3 00
Ladies' Laver Sets (pin & ear drops)	15 00
do cameo sets " " "	5 00 to 10 00
do gold stone sets " " "	6 00 to 10 00
Ladies' Cameo Pins	2 00 to 5 00
Ladies' Gold Stone Pins	2 00 to 5 00
Ladies' Florentine Pins	2 00 to 4 00
Gent's Gold Pencils	3 00 to 6 00
Gent's Gold Pencils with Gold Pens	4 00 to 8 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils	2 00 to 3 00
Ladies' Gold Pens with handles	1 00 to 2 00
Gent's Cluster Pins, opal centre	3 00
Gent's Pins, stone setting	1 50 to 2 50
Ladies' and Gent's Silver Pencils	75 to 1 50
Ladies' and Gent's Silver Pencils with Gold Pens	2 00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, various styles	3 00 to 8 00
Ladies' and Misses' Ribbon Pins	1 00 to 2 00
Ladies' and Gent's Gold Sleeve Buttons	2 00 to 3 00
Gent's Cameo and Gold Stone Studs	4 00
Gent's Engraved Studs	3 00
Gent's Plain Studs	2 00
Ladies' Shaws and Ribbon Pins	3 50
Ladies' Gold Crosses	2 00

Besides a large assortment of miscellaneous articles of JEWELRY, too numerous to mention, varying in prices from 50 cts. to 25 dollars.

Silver Plated Ware, Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Money Bags, Articles for the Toilet, &c. &c., varying in value from 25 cts. to 1 00.

500 DOLLARS WORTH

(At lowest wholesale prices) of the above Gifts will be impartially distributed among purchasers, with every $1000 worth of Books sold.

☞ *All Books sold at Publishers' lowest retail prices.*

Our Catalogue of Books embraces all of the most popular Ancient and Modern Books, in variety to suit all tastes, including History—Biography—Fiction—Musical—Medical—Religious and Miscellaneous Literature, and sent free to any address.

FAMILY BIBLES.

We keep the best assortment of Family Bibles to be found in New England, at the very lowest prices.

Orders from Clubs or single individuals solicited from all parts of the country, to which perfect satisfaction will be guarantied in all cases.

Great inducements to Agents getting up Clubs, and better satisfaction given to purchasers than by any other concern in the country. Please send for a Catalogue.

N. B.—We do not issue our Catalogue from a garret nor down cellar, where strangers cannot find us. Our store is one of the largest and most spacious in Boston, where visitors from the country are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.

G. G. EVANS & CO.,
2 45 Cornhill, Boston.

HISTORY OF THE

GIFT BOOK BUSINESS,

Just Published, for 25 cents.

IT gives the cost of making all kinds of books; gives a *personal reference* to all gift Booksellers now in business; tells how they do their business, how they draw their watches, &c. It alludes to the great profits of all publishers,—refers to the Harpers, the Bible Society, American Tract Society, the Sabbath School Union; and it gives amusing reference to plated Jewelry and Plated Sympathy.

Sent to any address, postage free, on receipt of price.

ALBERT COLBY & Co., Publishers,
20 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Any good book can be obtained here cheaper than at any other store in the city.

Book Agents wanted. Catalogues sent free to any address. 6

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

IN all the leading branches of manufacturing industry, the great practical superiority of Singer's Sewing Machines is a fact established beyond dispute. No tailor, shoe manufacturer, clothier, seamstress, dress maker, saddler, carriage trimmer, hat manufacturer, &c. &., can afford to do without them.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR!

Is only a fair average of the actual profit from the use of each one of these Machines, and for confirmation of this truth, we refer to any one of the thousands of persons who use them. They are adapted to every sort of work, fine or coarse, upon silk, cotton, linen and woolen fabrics, also light and heavy leather. They never fail to give entire satisfaction.

To meet the growing demand for a smaller and more elegant machine for private and household purposes, we have just produced and are ready to receive orders for Singer's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

Which is the most compact and beautiful Sewing Machine ever constructed. It is ornamented in the highest style of art, and all who see it are delighted with it. It makes the improved interlock-locked stitch, and is capable of doing a greater variety of work in better style than any other Sewing Machine ever offered for family purposes.

It is not subject to the objection of using twice too much thread, and making a raveling seam, like the Grover & Baker; nor is it confined in its operation to a few thin fabrics, liable to get out of order and unfitted to use flax thead like the Wheeler & Wilson Machine; but is amply sufficient to perform all kinds of family sewing.

Price of Family Machines with iron table complete for use $100. The larger standard machines from $125 to $200. Send for I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper devoted to Sewing Machines, and containing list of prices and all other information on the subject. It will be forwarded gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES IN
Boston Albany Baltimore St. Louis
Providence Gloversville Cincinnati New Orleans
New Haven Rochester Chicago Mobile
Newark Philadelphia Nashville Paris, France
Glasgow, Scotland.
Local agents wanted. 24

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE, at the REGISTRY OF DEEDS, at PARIS, blanks of every description.

MORTGAGE,
QUITCLAIM,
WARRANTY,
TOWN ORDERS,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
HIGHWAY SURVEYOR'S LIMITS,
CAPTIONS TO DEPOSITIONS,
RETURN ON REAL ESTATE,
SIX MOS. BONDS,
JUSTICES SUBPŒNA,
LEASE,
NOTES,
JUSTICE WRITS,
JUSTICE EXECUTIONS,
SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS,
SPECIFICATIONS,
COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS
&c. &c. &c.

Florence Varnish!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR PARLORS just received and for sale by
L. B. WEEKS, Agent.
So Paris, April 26, 1858. 12

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 to $125.
EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

18 SUMMER STREET, - - - BOSTON.
495 BROADWAY, - - - NEW YORK.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing." [Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread." [Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing." [Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The machine is easily kept in order, and easily used." [Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, N. Y.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."

[Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing beautifully and quickly done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of beauty, strength and simplicity are invaluable." [J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from Thos. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 1858:

"I had a tent built in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a single seam of that has outstood all the double seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky shades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'" [Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four years' trial, have no fault to find."

[J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."

[J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."

[Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced money would not buy it." [Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this machine to all my acquaintances and others. [Mrs. M. A. Forest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use. [Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix. [John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

I have had your machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made.

[Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.

I use my machine upon coats, dress making and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—fa, better than the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen. [Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex. [Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine. [G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work, for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand. [Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.

I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for a very large am't, could I not replace it again at pleasure. [Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

Our two machines purchased of you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use. [N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work I think the machine would be hard to beat. [W. J. Davis, Memphis, Tenn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have ever seen. [Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.

I am happy to give testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen. [Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, T.

It affords me much pleasure to say that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect. [R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

These Machines, with samples of their work, may be seen at

Hathaway's Shoe and Leather Store,
AGENCY FOR OXFORD COUNTY,
NORWAY VILLAGE. 46

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY.

Solicitor of Patents!

Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under the act of 1857.

76 State St., opposite Kilby St., Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; and also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patents furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is *MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE* than the subscriber, and as *SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY*, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works and full accounts of Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are saved inventors.

Testimonials.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents."

"I have no hesitation in assuring Inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE.
Late Commissioner of Patents."
Boston, Feb. 8, 1858.

"Mr. H. R. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but ONE of which patents have been granted, and that one is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART."

From Sept. 17, 1857, to June 17, 1858, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made, on Twice rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1859. 1y50

Portland & Boston Line.

The splendid new sea-going steamers **Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal**, will until further notice, run as follows

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, in cabin,	$1.25
On deck,	1.00

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of state-rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours in the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in valve, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

☞ Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Paper Hanging and Graining.

L. B. WEEKS, at the South Paris Paint Store, will execute orders for Paper Hanging, Graining, or Marbling, with dispatch, and on reasonable terms. 13

NEW

Express Arrangements!

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, the subscriber would inform the public that he has made arrangements with the

BRITISH & AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

To forward all sorts of Goods and Merchandise, Money, Bills for Collection, Notes, Drafts, Checks and the transaction of all kinds of Express business to and from all parts of the

United States and Canadas,

At same rates from Paris Hill, as from So. Paris.

I shall run regularly to connect with the morning train, so that orders to Portland may be answered in about 8 or 9 hours. A special Express Messenger goes with every regular passenger train.

In connection with the Express, I still run a Coach to and from the several passenger trains, leaving Paris Hill at 5-30, 8-30, 10-50 A. M., 2-30 P. M., and returning leave South Paris on the arrival of the trains, 6-15, 9-30, 11-55 A. M., and 3-30 P. M.

All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. Orders received at my office at Paris Hill, and at the Post Office, South Paris.

Terms, cash on delivery of all Express parcels.

J. H. RAWSON.
Paris, July 19, 1858. 25

Bounty Land.---War of 1812, &c

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining charge of such claims for Bounty Land, under Acts of 1850 and 1855, as may have been

Suspended for Evidence of Service.

As he has a full and complete list of all the persons who were engaged in the volunteer or Militia service of the State of

MASSACHUSETTS (with MAINE,)

he can refer to any service actually rendered.

Persons having such suspended claims, and are desirous of obtaining their warrants, will find it to their interest to write to him, giving the name of the soldier with a short history of the service, with, if convenient, the names of two or more persons serving in the same company.

His fee for obtaining Warrants in such cases is $20. As he charges nothing unless the Warrant is obtained, claimants incur no expense in testing his ability to serve them. He will answer all letters respecting such claims, or other claims against the government, with promptness, and attend carefully to the interests of his clients.

Having been engaged in the agency business for the past eight years, he deems any reference, except to past and present members of Congress, unnecessary.

He has a few copies of his "Digest of the Pension and Land Laws," &c., for sale. It contains 500 pages, full bound. Price, (including 30 cents postage,) $2.80. Address,

C. W. BENNETT,
47 Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss.—April 16, 1859.

TAKEN on execution and unless previously redeemed, will be sold by public auction, on Friday, the twentieth day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the office of D. P. Stowell in Dixfield in said County, all the right in equity which Solomon Raymond had on the 27th day of October A. D. 1857, the day when the same was attached on the original writ, to redeem a certain piece of mortgaged real estate in Rumford in said County, being lot No 4 in the second division of lots in said town of Rumford, containing one hundred acres more or less, being the same premises described in a mortgage deed thereof from the said Raymond to Stephen Philbrick, dated July 13th, A. D. 1852, and recorded with Oxford Records, reference thereto being had for a more particular description thereof.

JOHN JACKSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a license from the Probate Court, I shall sell by public or private sale, at the house of Charles F. Cummings, in Paris, on

The 9th day of May next,

At three o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate of Simon H. Cummings, deceased, situated in said Paris, as will produce the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

CHARLES F. CUMMINGS, Adm'r.
Paris, April 8, 1859. 10